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Established November 1, 1855. JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1905. Five Cents Per Copy.

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DETERMINED THAT LOVE WILL HANG.

It is Suggested that the Murderer Be Turned Over to this County.

From recent developments it is quite probable that the notorious murderer, Love, who has tried to make his crime all the greater by implicating Clarence Murphy in the killing of Mrs. Phoebe Williams and Chester Maker, may be turned over to the officials of San Joaquin county for trial on the charge of killing young Nighswonger, who was found with his throat cut some distance southwest of Stockton. This murder was traced to the doorstep of Love about the time he was found to have been the slayer of the two people at Lancha Plana.

It seems that Love's mainstay in the saving of his miserable neck was to turn state's evidence, and in order to do this he had to implicate some other person in his grevious crimes along with himself. For purposes, perhaps reasonable to him, he first thought of Murphy and made his confession, wherein the evidence produced against Murphy in the recent trial at Jackson was all furnished and forthcoming from Love. He was accorded the same rights by the district attorney of Amador county that have been extended to criminals throughout the land who have gone so far as to aid the officials in bringing accomplices to justice, and was given the life sentence.

Now that the true state of affairs has been discovered it is probable that Love will yet suffer the death penalty for his crime. He has trifled with the law and the sentence of life imprisonment meted out to him cannot be retracted, but there is a charge against him for the killing of Chester Maker at Lancha Plana, and the further charge, not yet formally made, of the killing of Nighswonger in this city. The district attorney is not certain what procedure he will take in the matter, but if Love is not turned over to the sheriff's office of San Joaquin county for prosecution, it is certain that he will be tried for the murder of Chester Maker.

The District Attorney of Amador is emphatic in saying that Love should receive a sentence of capital punishment in hanging for his great offenses against life and the general public, and he asserts that he will prosecute him until he is sentenced to death.—Stockton Independent.

A Card From Dr. B. H. Schacht to the Public.

Some 4 years ago I fractured my leg, and for a long time was physically incapacitated to attend to my outdoor practice; during these years I have not been idle, but studiously dedicated my time and talent to certain specialties of my profession, and the acquired knowledge and skill I now offer to those, who are in need of my medical aid and advice. My Specialties are as follows:

Diseases of the rectum, as hemorrhoids, bleeding, internal and external, fistulas, fissures, rectal ulcers, polypus and prolapsus ani. Epithelial cancers, sipoma and other malignant tumors painlessly and successfully treated and removed.

Radical cure for Hernia (ruptures) by the injecting and scarifying method.

Gyneicological diseases (diseases of women) as well as all other genito-urinary ailments.

Eye diseases, from the simpler form to cataract, give absolute and instant relief of all aches and pains' burning of the eyes from inflammation, strain or granulated lids, corneal opacities, etc.

My method of treatment is new, painless, radical and based upon the most modern researches, procedures and reports of the most eminent hospital surgeons here and in Germany.

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But few people are entirely free from indigestion at this season of the year. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is not only the best remedy to use because it digests what you eat, but also because it enables the digestive apparatus to assimilate and transform all foods into tissue building blood. Kodol relieves sour stomach, heart burn, belching, and all forms of indigestion. Sold by all druggists.

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Stops Chills at Once
Instantly destroys all fever germs inoculated by mosquitoes. First dose stops aching bones and hot and chilly sensations; cures Malaria, Ague, and Chills and Fever in Three Days. Ask your druggist to see circular and testimonials around the bottle. "3 DAY" is a *Positive and Harmless Cure*. 75 cents. Francis S. Ott, Sacramento, Cal.
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THE STATE TAX COMMISSION.

A Review by the Expert of the Work Accomplished up to the Present Time.

The commission provided for by the last legislature to investigate the system of revenue and taxation in force in this State and to recommend a plan for revision and reform held its third meeting in Sacramento this week. The line of reform whose probable effects are under consideration is that suggested by the Governor in his message to the last legislature, to wit: the separation of state from local taxation as to sources of revenue. This is the line of reform that has been successfully pursued in a number of eastern states, and it is thought that its application here in California would lessen several of the most glaring evils that now exist in the operation of the old general property tax.

The revenues of the state of California amount in round numbers to nine and one-half millions ($9,500,000) per annum. Of this sum, seven and one-half millions ($7,500,000) are raised by way of taxation; fees and the income from public property, together with a number of miscellaneous items of income, making up the other two millions. Of the seven and one-half millions ($7,500,000) raised by taxation, approximately four and one-half millions ($4,500,000) are for educational purposes and are in no proper sense state revenues, the state being merely the agent of the local governments for the collection and apportionment of these moneys which are spent in the various school districts. It is thought that if these three millions could be raised from sources of taxation independent of those sources used by the county and local governments, that the state rate, as now levied on property, might be very materially reduced; and that possibly, if sufficient revenues can be found, the necessity of a state levy on property in general might be entirely done away with. The idea upon which the commission is at work is that railroads, telergaph and telephone companies, express companies, and all other corporations whose business extends throughout the state and is in no sense localized, should be taxed for state purposes alone and that the taxation of real estate and of tangible personal property which is easily reached by the assessor should be left to the counties and local governments. It is thought that this would result in greater equality of taxation, inasmuch as there would no longer be any inducement or reason for the assessor to undervalue property, such as now exists in the fact that the state tax is imposed on top of the county and other local taxes upon the same assessed valuation. This would do way with the cost, friction, and annoyance of state equalization and would give the counties practically home rule in matters concerning their own taxation.

The commission has not proceeded far enough in its work to be able to reach any final conclusion as to the recommendations which it may make in its report to the next legislature, but is industriously gathering every scrap of information available, bearing upon the working of the present system and the effect of the proposed changes.

The commission has already determined, however, that in order to accomplish any satisfactory reform in the system of taxation in this state and to bring it into line with that which has been introduced in other states during the past twenty or twenty-five years, it will be necessary to amend the constitution. The constitution of California at the present time prescribes the general property tax without exception for state, county and municipal purposes.

At the same time, however, the commission is at work upon a number of minor changes in the revenue laws which it is hoped will make them work more smoothly and equitably. Among other things it is investigating the expense of collecting taxes in California. It finds that the total expense per annum is about $780,000 for the collection of twenty-five and one-half million ($25,500,000) dollars of state and county taxes (this is exclusive of city taxes), or a little over three per cent, an amount which seems to be somewhat excessive.

The most serious waste, however, arises in connection with the duplication of assessment rolls by cities, many of which maintain their own separate assessors' offices and tax collectors' offices which duplicate in a way the work already done of precisely the same character by the county assessors. If the city taxes were levied, as are school district taxes, for example, upon the county assessment roll and collected by the county tax collectors, at the same time and in the same manner as county taxes are levied and collected, there would be a considerable saving.

The only method of reducing the $870,000 per annum which it costs to collect the state and county taxes (exclusive of city taxes) would be to arrange, as many other states do, for an assessment of real estate only once in every three, four, or five years, instead of annually as is now the case.

Bad Indeed.

Losing flesh is indeed a bad sign. Take Scott's Emulsion for it. For weak indigestion, for defective nourishment, for consumption, take Scott's Emulsion. It restores flesh because it strikes to the cause of the loss.

A Courageous Newspaper.

The Amador Ledger was fifty year old last week. It has recently greatly improved its printing facilities and increased its space for local affairs of the county. Under the vigorous policy of its editor, Richard Webb, now a veteran in the newpaper world, it has been of great value and service to the people of Amador county in truthfully reporting affairs that concern the public. In pursuing this course of writing, fearlessly and without favor, about local matters, the editor has necessarily made enemies, but it is to the credit of Amador county people that they have given his newspaper loyal support and recognize its efficiency as a public servant and not a personal or merely a political organ. A good newspaper is something bigger and better than the mouthpiece of a man or a party these days. To be of use in the world, its editor must have positive convictions on many subjects, including politics, and he must not be afraid to express them, but the old-fashioned days when the newspaper could not exist except as the organ of a clique or the slave of a party have gone by. The Ledger is one of the exponents of the newer and better type of county newspapers.—El Dorado Republican.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded postpaid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

All Would Suffer From Reaction.

The views of Chicago business men are reflected by a statement of the Chicago Post, in relation to the proposition to have railroad rates made by the interstate commerce commissioners.

"If the railroad baiters could succeed," says the Post, "in securing the passage of laws that would prevent the roads from charging more than one-half their present rates, the shippers, who might think they had gained a great victory over their enemies, the railroads, would eventually find they had secured a merely temporary and evasive advantage; for the business of the whole country would be so seriously disturbed as to react upon the fortunes of all business men and producers.

"Fortunately the temporary agitation in favor of governmental interference with and power over the making of rates is running the usual course of ill-judged fads, and is on its decline.

"The recent plea of guilty by the packers' agents indicates that the existing law, if resolutely enforced, is sufficient to deal with the rebate evil. And when discrimination against individuals and localities has been stopped, there will be no further demand for laws regulating rates."

Every Ounce You Eat

Every ounce of food you eat that fails to digest does a pound of harm. It turns the entire meal into poison. This not only deprives the blood of the necessary tissue building material but it poisons it. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is a perfect digestant. It digests the food regardless of the condition of the stomach. It allows that organ to rest and get strong again. Relieves belching, heart burn, sour stomach, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, etc. Sold by all druggists.

"SAVED MY LIFE"

—That's what a prominent druggist said of Scott's Emulsion a short time ago. As a rule we don't use or refer to testimonials in addressing the public, but the above remark and similar expressions are made so often in connection with Scott's Emulsion that they are worthy of occasional note. From infancy to old age Scott's Emulsion offers a reliable means of remedying improper and weak development, restoring lost flesh and vitality, and repairing waste. The action of Scott's Emulsion is no more of a secret than the composition of the Emulsion itself. What it does it does through nourishment—the kind of nourishment that cannot be obtained in ordinary food. No system is too weak or delicate to retain Scott's Emulsion and gather good from it.



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Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.
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What One Century Has Done.

In 1805 the world had not a single steamship on the ocean, a single mile of railway on land, a single span of telegraph upon the continents or a single foot of cable beneath the ocean. In this blessed year of 1905, it has 18,000 steam vessels, 500,000 miles of railway and more than 1,000,000 miles of land telegraph, while the very continents are bound together in instantaneous communication by more than 200,000 miles of ocean cables and the number of telephone messages sent aggregates 6,000,000,000 annually, one-half of them being in the United States. That great region called the "corn belt," was as yet unsettled and practically unknown in 1805. A little of Ohio, less of Indiana and nothing of Illinois was then known to the population which as yet was clinging to the Atlantic coast afraid of the terrors supposed to lurk in the western wilderness. But few white men had crossed the Mississippi, and all that vast region stretching to the western ocean was a terra incognita. At present it is filled with great and populous states, enjoying wealth, luxuries and conveniences of all kinds which were beyond the reach of kings one hundred years ago. Every prosperous farmer of the west sleeps in a bed which King George could not have afforded in 1805, and when he comes east to visit his relatives he rides in a palace car compared to which the best conveyances of royalty seem crude and barbarous. The richest men of England and France in those days were poor in all the conveniences of life compared to hundreds of thousands of farmers scattered over the thousands of miles of territory which a hundred years ago was a howling wilderness.

Pessimists, while admitting the marvelous development along material lines, insist that there has been no moral improvement, that people are more wicked, less honest, far more corrupt and grasping than in the olden days. This is a great mistake. There has been as wondrous an advance in genuine intellectual civilization as in material things. Man has shed many of his worst superstitions. He no longer kills hundreds and thousands of innocent women and girls for committing the impossible crime of witchcratf. Torture, as a punishment for crime or as a means of wringing confessions, is prohibited by the laws of every civilized government. "No cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted," says the constitution of the United States. Freedom of the press, freedom of speech, religious liberty, things wholly unknown one hundred years ago across the water, are now the common possession of nearly all European peoples. There is not a king on the American continent, from the St. Lawrence to the uttermost reach of Terra Del Fuego, while in 1805 every foot of land south of the Gulf of Mexico was governed by European despots. Individual men, of course, remain much the same in passions and appetites and these lead to greed, to dishonesty in all its forms, to licentiousness and to the graver crimes. Civilization itself breeds its own peculiar vices and diseases and our very progress and prosperity engender vicious element just as the richest soils are most prolific in weed and noxious insects. On the whole, however, there has been great progress all along the line and the millions of happy farmers, now resting after the most perfect and fruitful of all agricultural seasons, may look back with complacency upon what has been done in this country in the space covered by a single lifetime.—American Farmer.

Has Stood the Test 25 Years.

The old, original Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. You know what you are taking. It is iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure no pay. 50c.

The Badaracca Case.

Some of the Amador county newspapers state that the public there greatly disapproves the ten years' sentence imposed on Tony Badaracca after his pleading guilty of manslaughter at Markleeville. Ten years is the extreme penalty for manslaughter. The only criticism possible is on the acceptance of the defendant's plea.

As to this feature of the case the Gardnerville Courier says: "The sentence imposed met the general approval of the Alpine people, all things being considered. Badaracca had the services of one of the best attorneys on the coast, and there is a possibility the jury list would have been exhausted, causing a complicated state of affairs. There was also a doubt in the minds of the prosecuting attorneys of their being able to secure a verdict of murder, owing to the strong testimony that could be introduced regarding the mental condition of the accused man."

Badaracca was under cash bail for trying to kill a relative when he killed Pendola. He is considered very dangerous in Amador county, where he resides, and may be insane as he has epileptic fits.—Placerville Republican.

Nature Needs ButLittle.

Nature needs only a Little Early Risers now and then to keep the bowels clean, the liver active, and the system free from bile, headaches, constipation, etc. The famous little pills "Early Risers" are pleasant in effect and perfect in action. They never gripe or sicken, but tone and strengthen the liver and kidneys. Sold by all druggists.

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Sale Now Going On
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Fine Derby, latest styles, $2 and $2.50 grades, on sale at.....
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85c pair
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$2.15

The $2.50 Majestic Shoe, for women, on sale at.....
$1.65

Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers.....
65c

Ladies' Shirt Waists.....
25c

Men's White Handkerchiefs.....
35c Dozen

Clothing
Big Values at Big Reductions
$12.50 Men's Suits on sale at..... $8.85
$10 Men's Suits on sale at..... $5.85
$8.50 Men's Suits on sale at..... $4.65

Overcoat Specials
$10 values..... $5.85
Made of fine Melton cloth
$8.50 values..... $3.35

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MAIN ST., JACKSON, AMADOR CO., CAL.
WE DO EVERYTHING WE ADVERTISE

News Clipped From Our Exchanges

Next Monday Colonel Austin, who has been the principal of the educational department of the Preston school for the past four years, will leave that institution to engage in business in Sonoma county. W. S. Williams, who has been principal of Ione public schools for more than a year, has resigned and will take Colonel Austin's place as principal of the Preston educational department. F. A. Swanger, who was for four years principal of the Woodland public schools, will take Mr. Williams' place as principal of the Ione public schools. So there is to be a three-sided change in educational circles here next Monday. Mr. Williams was formerly principal of the educational department of the Preston school under superintendent E. C. Bank, and Mr. Bank once said to the editor of this paper that he never knew a man better fitted for such a position than Mr. Williams.—Echo.

Captain H. C. Cree, superintendent of printing and captain of Company D of the Preston School of Industry, has resigned his position at that institution, and with his family, is to leave. Mr. Cree is a man of excellent attainments in his chosen profession of literature and typography and his place in the Preston is going to be hard to fill. He was creator of the Preston School Outlook, and has conscientiously taught the art of printing to the boys under his charge.—Echo.

W. L. Blake left for Ione last Saturday, where he will be engaged in laying slate roofing on the Preston School of Industry. The slate is the product of the Eureka Quarry of this county.—Mountain Democrat.

Statistics of Suicide.

Some interesting conclusions have been drown by Prof. W. B. Bailey, of Yale, from recent official statistics of suicide. These he sets forth in an article in The Medical News (New York.) Dealing with the 29,344 cases of suicide officially recorded between 1897 and 1901 he finds that the male suicides outnumber those of the 'weaker sex' by seven to two. The average period of 20 to 50 covers nearly two-thirds of all the cases. In the absence of any information as to the relative numbers of persons in the United States at the different age periods this statement is not very informing, but so far as it goes it would seem to indicate that under the lower age limit there are few to whom life seems unattractive, while after 50 a natural end looms so near that it is scarcely worth while to precipitate its arrival. Other results are more illuminating. It would appear that, other things being equal, a married man is more likely to commit suicide than either a single man or a married woman, while women who are single, either because widowed or divorced, or because they have never been anything else, seem to find life less attractive than similarly circumstanced men. Neither ill health nor alcohol is such a potent cause of suicide as business losses, and to the latter even absorbing sentiment such as is represented by a love affair has to yield the palm. Since business plays so prominent a part in the production of suicide, it is comprehensible that Saturday should not be a popular day on which to ring down the curtain. Those who meditate this step have worried through the week, have received their pay, and have anyhow a day of rest before them. Monday—black Monday—is the day when those faced by business disaster or crushed by personal ill health seem least disposed to continue the struggle. On the other hand, Sunday is the day when, for women at any rate, domestic troubles prove most unbearable. As for the hour of greatest weakness, this is apparently from 9 to 12 in the evening.—Atcheson Globe.

Do not be deceived by counterfeits when you buy Witch Hazel salve. The name of E. C. DeWitt & Co. is on every box of the genuine. Piles in their worst form will soon pass away if you will apply DeWitt's Witch Hazel salve night and morning. Best for cuts, burns, boils, tetter, eczema, etc. Sold by all druggists.

A Valuable Exchange.

One of our best exchanges is the Amador Ledger. Two weeks ago it passed its semi-centennial birthday. It has passed through eventful epochs in the history of its county, the state and the nation, and holds a deservedly high position in the ranks of the Republican party and among all parties. It is very ably edited and always reliable. We wish it unabated prosperity and success.—Mountain Democrat.

A Liquid Cold Cure.

A Cough Syrup which drives a cold out of the system by acting as a cathartic on the bowels is offered by Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar. Clears the throat, strengthens the lungs and bronchial tubes. The mother's friend and the children's favorite. Best for croup, whooping cough, etc. A liquid cold cure and the only cough syrup which moves the bowels and works all cold out of the system. Sold by City Pharmacy.

Receipt books for sale at Ledger office; also all kinds of blanks, mining location, deeds, mortgages, etc.

THEY PAN OUT BIG VALUE



DEMAND THE BRAND

Three Good and Just Reasons.

There are three reasons why mothers prefer One Minute Cough Cure: First, it is absolutely harmless; second, it tastes good—children love it; third, it cures coughs, croup and whooping cough when other remedies fail. Sold by all druggists.

NOTICE.

The Ione high school will open on Sept. 4, 1905, and it is expected that there will be a large attendence from Amador, Sutter Creek, and Jackson on account of the very liberal commutation tickets issued by the Ione and Eastern Railroad Company to pupils and teachers. The company has issued monthly round trip tickets at the extremely low figure of $10 per month from Martells, and $15 per month from Amador, Sutter Creek, and Jackson. aug. 25 tf.

A. H. KUHLMAN
Contractor and Builder
Will do work in any part of Amador County. If you want to build, send a note to Jackson Postoffice and I will call on you. Estimates furnished without cost on any kind of building. Will make plans and specifications for you. mar2tf

WE CURE MEN



Suffering from delicate diseases, such as physical and mental decay, Varicocele, Stricture, Piles, Blood Diseases, Prostatic Disease Contracted Disorders, Loss of Vital Power, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Lost Manhood, Mucus Drains, Etc.
We have the most modern, rational and perfect method of treatment for the quick and permanent cure of all newly contracted, nervous and chronic disorders of men and guarantee a cure in every case undertaken or no charge.
We are permanently located in Stockton.
Our Fees are Fair and Our Cures are Lasting.
WEAK MEN
When others fail, we cure. There is no better equipped medical institution anywhere, and the services we render afflicted men are as superior as our facilities are complete.
CONSULTATION FREE
Call or write for Guide to Health, (illustrated) free (sealed.) All letters sacredly confidential. Our references are the business men of Stockton and the hundreds of cured patients.
Patients coming to Stockton for treatment, should come direct to our office on arriving.
Dr. Freshman Co.
Cor. Main and Calif. Sts., STOCKTON

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge
Gives strength to men, women and children.
At your druggist's.

THE AMADOR LEDGER

Published Fridays by

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FRIDAY.....NOVEMBER 24, 1905

Reforming the Revenue Laws.

We publish in another column the circular issued by the state tax commission appointed under a law passed by the last legislature to simplify if possible the revenue laws of this state. The truth is staring the people in the face that the expenses of the state government are increasing at such a rate, and are likely to continue to increase under conditions that now exist, that a materially increased tax will be necessary to meet them. Hence, the proposition is raised to amend the constitution, so that certain kinds of property may be taxed for state purposes only, and another class of property for local purposes. The Ledger has theretofore expressed its doubt as to any advantages likely to flow from such a revision. It looks to us, not like a reform movement, but a scheme to lift the rapidly increasing cost of the state system from the masses of the people directly, and enable the system of extravagance to be continued indefinitely. It offers no relief. Indeed, the double method of assessment and collection would doubtless cost more than the present system. There would be more state officers to draw salaries, while the tendency to ask and secure enormous appropriations for the support of the different state institutions would remain unchecked, if not actually intensified.

It is not conclusive to say that a similar system has been found to work satisfactorily in other and older states Perhaps so; it does not follow that it would prove equally satisfactory here. California has been nursed, like a spoiled child, in extravagant notions, whereas the states east, and middle west have from necessity practiced ecomony. A mere change in the mode of taxation, or the personnel of the tax collector, will leave the spirit and practice of governmental extravagance untouched.

The suggestion to cut down the expense by assessing property every four or five years, instead of annually, as at present, should be enacted into law. It would effect a material saving. Arrangement could easily be made for the listing of new property. Also the idea of throwing the entire cost of education upon the county government seems meritorious. Indeed, every change that shifts the burden from the state at large onto the localities where the benefit is received, seems to us a wise move, and in the interest of the people. As a rule, people are more lavished with expenditures when the cost falls on the state than they would be if their own immediate community were called upon to foot the bills.

Should Consider It Well.

The weakness of the incorporation move consists in the large mileage of county road included within the city limits. On the north the Kennedy grade, fully a mile from the post office, must be looked after; also the Jackson Gate road, almost as long. On the south we have fully half a mile of main road to the Zeila mill, to say nothing of the French Bar road. It may be asked, "What of it, where does the objection lie to take in this outside roadway." It is not difficult to answer such a query. Every summer, the road between Jackson and Sutter Creek is sprinkled daily at the county's expense. The cost of sprinkling is $150 per month. With this part of the road included in the city, the county would naturally stop sprinking at the boundary line. It would devolve upon the city government to keep its portion of the road sprinkled. As one-sixth of the distance between Jackson and Sutter is taken in, the municipality would be called upon to contribute fully one-fourth of the total cost of sprinkling this highway. Reckoning 8 months of the year this would amount to $300 for the road alone, beside the cost of the water. If this is sprinkled the other outlying roads would also clamor for the same treatment. At the lowest estimate the cost of dust laying on these thoroughfares would run up to over $1000 per year for labor of sprinkling. In the town proper, the streets will demand sprinkling. And the total expense of this part of the city's obligations will run into the thousands of dollars, all this in addition to the work of keeping the roads in repair. Allowing the outside mines and ranches swept into the corporation limits to be assessed in the aggregate at $100,000, and that is a good deal more than the basis of the present county assessment—the revenue from these properties would not be sufficient to pay the sprinkling cost alone. How detrimental to the town government the policy of taking in such a scope of county is, must be patent to every fair minded man. The burden of self-government is apt to be far too heavy for the people of Jackson to sustain. There must be lighting facilities provided, and every part of the city, even to its extreme limits, would want lights.

We regret that so short a time has been allowed between the settlement of boundary question and the day of election. The time is not sufficient for a full ventilation of the matters involved. The Ledger will not be a party to deceiving the people of Jackson on this issue. We do not believe that the territory embraced can be governed as a municipality without a very material increase in taxes. Those who proclaim that it will not involve additional taxes are hugging a delusion. We do not believe that 75 cents on the present assessed valuation will come any way near meeting the expense. Seventy-five cents on the $100 is the extreme limit, some will urge. That is true, but the assessment roll can be swelled to any extent, and no doubt would be swelled to meet the demands.

The Ledger believes it is better to remain unincorporated for a year or two longer than to be weighted down with such a load as the city would have to pack under the present plan. Those who have clamored for a wide range for the municipality, who urge that miles of waterways be taken in, are not of the heavy taxpaying class. This policy will make little difference to them. But the burden will fall upon the business interests, and the property owners on Main street. Instead of placing the burden pro rata upon the many, it will concentrate it upon the few. We here refer to the running expenses only.

As for street improvements, sewers, etc., it must be remembered that there are three ways in which the cost of these may be met.

1st. By the slow equitable process of doing a little every year, and paying for the same out of the surplus revenue. Of the chance for any surplus revenue, as the proposed incorporation is laid out, we leave each voter to determine for himself.

2nd. By the issuance of bonds. With the creation of a bonded indebtness to a large amount, such improvements might be made on an extensive scale at once. The question of creating such indebtedness would have to be authorized by a special election, and a two-thirds vote would be necessary to carry the same.

3rd. By assessing the cost of such improvements to the property holders along the streets improved or sewered, according to frontage. This is the plan generally followed by municipalities, although it would be severely felt if generally applied in a town like Jackson. On Main street, for instance, it would work no hardship. Indeed, it is the right way of overcoming the evils that exist in the business part of town. But if extended to the outside streets, it is easy to see what a serious hardship it would be apt to work.

Diphtheria Out of Town.

Diphtheria has disappeared from Jackson. Not a single case exists in town, at the present time. On the south fork of Jackson creek, about two miles from town, a case has developed in the family of Mrs Fregulia. The patient is a boy of thirteen years. The medical attendant pronounced it a case of this terrible malady the latter part of last week. Constable Laverone, as health officer, went out there, and gave instructions to keep themselves indoors and not allow visitors and so forth, but decided not to quarantine the premises. The action of the supervisors in rejecting bills for supplies of drugs and disinfectants used in the town cases led to his taking this stand. The bills he contracted as a county official for necessary supplies, ordered at the instance of the medical attendants as a safeguard against the spread of the disease, have not been paid, the board holding that if financially able the parties using the same should pay the bills. So the health officer concluded that he was not justified in establishing quarantine and taking any chances that obligations contracted in his official capacity would be turned down.

We call attention to the blue print posted up in the post office, showing the boundary lines of proposed incorporated town of Jackson. The map should be studied well by every proprety-holder. The miles of county road included, also the miles of waterway along the three branches of Jackson creek, should be carefully noted. The map appeals to the property holders eloquently on these points. After the city has patched up the mileage of county road, the question that will suggest itself to every property holder will be, "What will there be left for street improvement," unless a material increase of taxes is provided for.

Unclaimed Letters

In Jackson post office November 24:

Mrs W S Alford, Julio Albaree, Yoo Bijlos, Mrs Mary Dadson, John Harrington, Nucel Klaic, Marie Mazerat, Susie Millen, Enul Neitiel, Iurania Preguglio, Guiseppe, Vanenetti, Ciara Weidman.

Estray Notice—Came into my ranch about one and a half miles from Volcano, one red bull, six or seven years old, branded W. left hip, slit on left ear, upper cut on right ear, blind right eye. Owner can have same by paying all expenses.

Nov.24 Grovani Rossi.

THERE IS NO SLICKER LIKE TOWER'S FISH BRAND

Forty years ago and after many years of use on the eastern coast, Tower's Waterproof Oiled Coats were introduced in the West and were called Slickers by the pioneers and cowboys. This graphic name has come into such general use that it is frequently though wrongfully applied to many substitutes. You want the genuine. Look for the Sign of the Fish, and the name Tower on the buttons.



MADE IN BLACK AND YELLOW AND SOLD BY REPRESENTATIVE TRADE THE WORLD OVER. 113

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO. Limited. TORONTO, CAN.

Ayer's

You can depend on Ayer's Hair Vigor to restore color to your gray hair, every time. Follow directions and it never fails to do this work. It stops

Hair Vigor

falling of the hair, also. There's great satisfaction in knowing you are not going to be disappointed. Isn't that so?

"My hair faded until it was about white. It took just one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor to restore it to its former dark, rich color. Your Hair Vigor certainly does what you claim for it."—A. M. BOGGAN, Rockingham, N. C.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for Fading Hair

DOCUMENTS RECORDED.

[The following instruments have been filed for record in the recorder's office since our last report. We publish a complete list of documents recorded, and must decline to accede to any request to suppress any document from these columns. Don't ask us to do so.]

Certificate of Redemption—R. H. Mahone land in 36-8-9, assessed to K. A. Pennington, $10.50, taxes of 1899.

Alex Adams, mining claim assessed to F. M. Cook, in 13-6-12, $23.85, taxes of 1897-9.

P. Parks on lot 9 in block 3, Amador City, taxes of 1904, $9.91.

Mortgage—Elizabeth Kirkwood to V. Podesta and John Podesta, 500 acres 31-6-12, $2000, one year, 7 per cent.

Joseph Casagrande and wife to A Malatesta, part of lot 8 block 11, Sutter Creek, $300, one year, 8¼ per cent.

Satisfaction of Mortage—Oregon Savings Bank to Sutter Creek G. M. Co.

V. Podesta and others to F. M. Petty.

Mary E. Sherwood to Andrew J. Gregg and wife.

Mining Location—A. L. Wyllie locates Orion Copper mine, in Camp Seco district, Calaveras and Amador counties.

Bond—D. B. Spagnoli as notary public $5000, with P. Dwyer and Alex Eudey as sureties.

Estray—Leininger & Bros., one black stag hog, notch and slit in right ear, found on ranch in Jackson valley.

Agreement—Geo. T. Hoadley with Florence E. Loomis, option to purchase 4.19 acres in Ione valley for $900 payable in one year.

Lease—Mrs. V. Borradori to Isadori Borrodori, 400 acres in Amador and El Dorado counties, $100 per year; also sale of stock on said land for $500.

J. S. McGaffee et ux to W. F. Stock, the Grape Vine ranch in township No. 5 for one year at a rental of $140.

Deeds—L. J. Fontenrose to M. E. Fontenrose, lot 1 block 2 Jackson, and interest in Occident quartz mine, Sutter Creek.

T. K. Norman to George L. Kaeding, 125 acres in 36-8-10, $402.50.

Geo. E. Waddell to Mrs. M. E. Worley, lot in Ione, $10.

Francis M. Petty and wife to Elizabeth Kirkwood, 500 acres 31-6-12, $10.

Ogalalla G. M. Co., to Martha E. Odell Davis and Lincoln quartz claim, $10.

Patent—U. S. to Emily Armstrong et al, the Rising Star mining claim in Plymouth district.

Proof of Labor—G. K. Orr, on the Severance placer mine in Volcano mining district; $110.

G. K. Orr on the Earle placer mine in Volcano mining district; $110.

G. K. Orr on the Bully Boy placer mine in Volcano mining district; $110.

Convicted of Battery.

The trial of Robert Garth, charged with battery in having struck district attorney C. E. Peters at the Washington saloon on the 10th, was held before Justice Spencer on Monday. S. R. Hart of Sacramento prosecuted the case and Garth was defended by an attorney named Walker of Alameda. Four other men besides the prinicpals were in the saloon at the time. It seems that the district attorney was on the sidewalk when he was invited into the saloon to take a drink. The testimony tor the prosecution was that Garth showed a letter to Peters and asked him if he knew the handwriting. He replied that he did not, whereupon Garth commenced a torrent of abuse, drove his back to the wall, and there they struck at one another about the same time. Garth was cut slightly under one eye, and Peters was knocked down, an eye being badly discolored. No weapons were produced.

The jury evidently considered Garth the aggressor as they brought in a verdict of guilty. Some time ago the district attorney received information charging Garth with robbing a drunken man. Garth was called into the sheriff's office and questioned, but the case was dismissed, there being no evidence. Garth has seemed to suspect John E. Sexton of supplying this information and his resentment seems to have led to the assault upon Peters and the more recent altercation with Sexton at the LaRue store.

The next morning at 11 o'clock Justice Spencer sentenced Garth to 90 days in jail with no alternative. Notice of appeal was given and the prosecution objected strenuously to any bail being permitted, but Garth was released under bonds of $500 pending appeal.—Placerville Republican.

The defendant is well-known in this county, having lived at Amador City for several months.

Buggy robes, horse blankets at P. Piccardo's harness shop. Prices to suit.

Death of Charles A. Stagg.

Charels A. Stagg, well known as a hackman in Fresno for twelve years, died at his rooms, 2121 Kern street, early on the morning of November 10th. Death came as a result of cirrhosis of the liver. He had been ailing for a long time, but did not take to his bed until about a week ago.

Stagg was born in Santa Cruz, about thirty nine years ago, his father dying when he was an infant and leaving his mother with two sons and two daughters. The faimly removed to Settle, Washington, where Stagg went into the hack business. He came to Fresno to follow the same occupation in 1983. He was married while here, and his wife died about two years ago. His long residence here and his place at the Fiske corner made him one of the best known figures in the center of town. Last summer a runaway, in which he was thrown to the ground from his hack, caused him the breaking of two ribs and other injuries. He was in business with Louis Samuels.

The mother is living with a granddaughter at Lodi, one sister is in Jackson, and the other sister at Settie. His brother, T. H. Stagg, came from his home in Modesto yesterday morning to make arrangements for the funeral, then returned home, and will be back to-night. The funeral will take place tomorrow from the undertaking parlors of Shannon & Beall, at an hour to be determined later.—Fresno Republican.

Deceased was a brother of Mrs. M. W. Folger of this town.

SUPERIOR COURT.

HON. R. C. RUST. JUDGE.

New Cases.

Marie Socal vs Louis Socal—Interlocutory decree of divorce granted.

Appointed for Court Commissioner—James L. Fontenrose appointed court commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of L. J. Fontenrose.

Estate of Albert Particelli—Vincenzo Particelli petitions for letters of administration—Deceased died on the 30th October, near Clinton, leaving an estate consisting of interest in various parcels of real estate, quartz claims, etc., and personal property, the total value of which is given at $650. The heirs are beside the petitioner, Paolo Particelli, and Eurico Particelli, the latter residing above Jackson. Paolo has not been heard from for 36 years, and is supposed to be dead. Petitioner appointed administrator, and bond filed.

Estate of S. David—Final account approved, and decree of distribution granted.

Estate of G. A. Donet—Decree of distribution and discharge of administrator granted.

Estate and guardianship of Robert Adams a minor. Alex Eudey appointed guardian.

Serafino Crapucci vs Chas Crapucci. Final decree of divorce granted plaintiff.

Serafino Scapucino vs A. J. and W. E. Spear—On appeal from justice court of township 3—Motion of defendant to be permitted to file answer argued and submitted.

Estate of Emile Gemperle—Return of sale of real estate filed; 80 acres in 17-6-12 sold to John Bugnardella for $1100. December 2nd appointed for hearing.

Thanksgiving Programe N. D. G. W.

The Native Daughters of Jackson, will have a thanksgiving evening Tuesday, 28th, at 8:30 p. m., in Odd Fellows hall. The program is as follows:

Opening remarks, Mrs. J. Laughton, president.

Chorus, "Hail ye sons of every nation."

Thanksgiving proclamation, Geo. Gordon.

"The first thanksgiving," Mrs. J. Garbarini.

"Why we are thankful," Mrs. O. Reichling.

Male sixtette, "The Pilgrim Fathers."

"The first thanksgiving day," Mrs. H. Jones.

"Freedom's thanksgiving day," Mrs. B. C. O'Neil.

Drill by twelve young ladies.

Violin obligata and piano accomp. by Mr. Campbell and Miss Olive Jackson.

"The home festival," by Miss Lillian Lemin.

Sixtette, "Hail beautiful land."

"The pilgrim fathers," Miss Margaret Devan.

"The breaking waves dash high," Mrs. W. Greenhalgh.

Chorus—The old oaken bucket."

"When the frost is on the pumpkin," Miss E. J. Boarman.

Chorus, "The old folks at home."

CASTORIA.
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Mrs. McCutcheon, mother of J. and Fred McCutcheon, came up Thursday evening from San Francisco, on a visit to her sons.

NOTICE.

The Ione high school will open on Sept. 4, 1905, and it is expected that there will be a large attendence from Amador, Sutter Creek, and Jackson on account of the very liberal commutation tickets issued by the Ione and Eastern Railroad Company to pupils and teachers. The company has issued monthly round trip tickets at the extremely low figure of $10 per month from Martells, and $15 per month from Amador, Sutter Creek, and Jackson. aug. 25 tf.

DeWITT'S WITCH HAZEL SALVE

THE ORIGINAL.

A Well Known Cure for Piles.

Cures obstinate sores, chapped hands, eczema, skin diseases. Makes burns and scalds painless. We could not improve the quality if paid double the price. The best salve that experience can produce or that money can buy.

Cures Piles Permanently

DeWitt's is the original and only pure and genuine Witch Hazel Salve made. Look for the name DeWITT on every box. All others are counterfeit. PREPARED BY

E. C. DeWITT & CO., CHICAGO.

---Sold by all Druggists---

BORN.

GREGORY—In Ione, November 16, 1905, to the wife of Lee Gregory, a daughter.

SUTLIFF—Near Ione, November 16, 1905, S. D Sutliff and wife, twin daughters.

SIMPSON—In Ione, November 18, 1905, to Rev. W. C. Simpson and wife, a daughter.

HASKINS—In Sutter Creek, November 16, 1905, to the wife of Samuel J. Haskins, a daughter.

JURY—In Sutter Creek, November 16, 1905, to the wife of James Jury, a daughter.

MARRIED.

RIELLA-RATTO—In the Catholic Church, Jackson, on Sunday, November 19, 1905, Salvator F. Riella of Camp Seco to Miss Jennie A. Ratto, of Jackson Gate.

DIED.

SUTLIFF--Near Ione, November 16, 1905, one of the infant daughters of S. D. Sutliff and wife.

WILD—In Amador City, November 17, 1905, James Wild, a native of England, aged 76 years.

RICCA—In Amador City, October 12, 1905, Francesca Ricca of pneumonia, native of Italy, aged 34 years 1 month and 26 days.

EVANS—In Rancheria, October 20, 1905, George R. Evans, a native of Kentucky, aged 43 years.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FONTENROSE & FONTENROSE

General Insurance Agents

..AND..

SEARCHERS OF RECORDS.

Fire, Life and Accidental Policies written in the best of Local, Eastern and Foreign Companies.

Title Searching and Abstracting a specialty. General Conveyancing and Notarial work.

Court Commissioner of the Superior Court of Amador county.

Office in Marelia Building,

no17 COURT STREET, JACKSON.

Delinquent Sale Notice.

HORN MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Defender, Amador County, California.

NOTICE—THERE IS DELINQUENT UPON the following described stock, on account of assessment (No. 2) levied on the sixth day of Sept., 1905, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	No. Cert.	No. Shares.	Am't
W. A Bennetts	141	1000	$20 00
M. G. Brennan	31	100	2 00
Harry Bush	143	100	2 00
Dolly Calderwood	86	100	2 00
A. A. Davis	138	500	10 00
Lee H. Estes	109	250	5 00
Lee H. Estes	130	1000	20 00
Margaret Hayes	32	100	2 00
J E. Hooper	92	250	5 00
Kate Crooks	57	100	2 00
J. G. Lawlor	18	100	2 00
Geo. McMillan	52	200	4 00
Geo. McMillan	56	250	5 00
Geo. McMillan	72	550	11 00
Mrs. E. J. Martin	126	250	5 00
Mrs. E. J. Martin	127	250	5 00
Mrs. E. J. Martin	128	250	5 00
Mrs. E. J. Martin	129	250	5 00
Chas. Delos Rogers	121	100	2 00
Chas. Delos Rogers	122	100	2 00
Chas. Delos Rogers	124	100	2 00
Chas Delos Rogers	125	100	2 00
Chas. Delos Rogers	144	250	5 00
Ansel Smith	94	400	8 00
Estella M. Smith	105	1400	28 00
John Hey	107	1000	20 00
Chas. E. Boot	153	250	5 00
Chas. E. Boot	154	250	5 00

And in accordance with law, and an order from the Board of Directors, made on the sixth day of September, 1905, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction at the office of the company, 109 California Street, Room 26, San Francisco, California, on Monday, the 20th day of November, 1905, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. P. of said day, to pay said Delinquent Assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

J. G. LIBBEY, Secretary.

Office, No. 109, California Street, Room 26, San Francisco, California. oc27td

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Sacramento, Cal. November 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proofs will be made before R. Webb, U. S. Commissioner, at Jackson, Cal. on Friday, Dec. 22, 1905, viz.: Charles E. Meckling, who made H. E. No. 7021, for the SE¼ of SE¼ Sec. 7, NE ¼ of NE¼ Sec. 18, and W½ of NW¼ Sec. 17, T. 7 N., R. 14 E., M.D.M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: William H. Blakely, of Defender, Cal.; Stanley Barnhart, of West Point, Cal.; W. C. Hoss, of Pine Grove, Cal.; Alex Hoss, of Pine Grove, Cal.

JOHN F. ARMSTRONG, no3 Register.

Special Small Ads.

Advertisements under this head, not exceeding 5 lines, will be inserted at 50c per month, or 5 cents per line for less than one month.

WANTED—A good active man to represent us in the sale of Nursery Stock. References required. Address, Fancher Creek Nurseries, Inc., Fresno, Cal. oc20 4t

Hotel Business for Sale.

THE UNION HOUSE BUSINESS, situated on Main street, Jackson, is offered for sale with all furnitures and fixtures complete. The house contains 30 sleeping rooms bar, dining room and complete equipment in every way, and recently refitted throughout. Doing a good business, rooms all filled. This is an excellent opportunity for any person wishing to engage in the hotel business. Good reasons for wishing to sell. For particulars apply to F. Simcich on the premises. dec9-tf

NEW National * Hotel

Jackson, Amador county, Cal.

F. A. VOORHEIS, Proprietor

Stage Office for all Points

Lighted by electricity throughout

Commodious Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers. au18

FOR SALE

The well-selected stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

belonging to estate of F. W. Clute. This stock will be sold at COST PRICE, and a liberal discount. Address

MRS. F. W. CLUTE
Volcano, - Amador Co.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Amador, State of California. In the matter of the estate of MARY A. HALL, deceased.

Order to show cause why order of sale of real and personal property should not be made.

W. H. Steffler, the executor of the last will and testament of MARY A. HALL, deceased, having this day presented to the above-named court and filed herein his verified petition praying for an order authorizing him to sell certain real and personal property belonging to said estate, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land known as Lot No. Eleven, in Block No. Nine (9), of the Townsite of Volcano, Amador County, California, together with the improvements, household furniture and cordwood thereon.

And it appearing to the court that it is necessary and that it would be for the advantage of said estate and those interested therein to sell all of said property for the reasons mentioned in said petition, and good cause appearing, it is hereby ordered and directed that all persons interested in the estate of Mary A. Hall, deceased, appear before the Superior Court of the County of Amador, State of California on the 9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1905, at ten o'clock A. M., of said day, at the court room of said court, in the town of Jackson, in said County of Amador, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted to said executor for the sale of said real and personal property.

And it is hereby further ordered that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks, in the Amador "Ledger," a newspaper printed and published in said town of Jackson, County of Amador, State of California.

Dated November 4th, 1905.

R. C. RUST, Judge.

First publication November 10th, 1905.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT

Del Monte Mining and Milling Company

Location of principal place of business, Jackson, Amador County, California.

Location of works, Railroad Flat Mining District, Calaveras County, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1905, an assessment of Five Cents (5c) per Share was levied upon the subscribed Capital Stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States coin, to the Secretary of the said Company, at his office in the Marelia Building, on Summit street, in Jackson, Amador County, California.

Any Stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 6th day of December, 1905, will be declared delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 2nd day of January, 1906, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAS. JAY WRIGHT, Secretary.

Office in the Marelia Building, on Summit street, Jackson, Amador County, California. nov10-4t

Imperial Hotel
AMADOR CITY, CALIFORNIA

Meals 25c, 50c Lodging 25, 50c

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS

New management, new improvements and newly furnished. Special accommodations to transients.

H. F. COSTER, Mrs. M. C. ARDITTO

G. W. WELLER

—DEALER IN—

Stoves
Tinware
Hardware
Crockery
Cutlery
Window Glass
Paints
Oils, etc.

Tinning and Plumbing

Main Street
JACKSON CAL.

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WATCHES



Save Money by Buying your Watch and Chain from us.

A New and Clean Stock to choose from.

H. A. MINASIAN

—SUTTER CREEK—

Jeweler and Optician

UP-TO-DATE BUSINESS MEN.

CASSINELLI'S GROCERY HOUSE

P. L. CASSINELLI, Proprietor

JUST RECEIVED, A CONSIGNMENT OF NEW CROP

RAISONS and CURRANTS

MINCEMEAT, in bulk or jar

MAIN STREET, - - JACKSON, CALIFORNIA

GINOCCHIO BRO'S.

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

Groceries, Furnishing Goods, Shoes, Boots, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Mining Supplies, Lumber, Hardware, Hay, Grain, etc., etc.

Corner Main and Water St.

JACKSON - - - CALIFORNIA

McCALL Bazaar Patterns

L. J. Glavinovich

LEADING GROCERY STORE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, TOILET ARTICLES, HARDWARE, MINERS' SUPPLIES, HAY, GRAIN, ETC.

Cor. Main & Court Streets

JACKSON, - - CAL.

McCALL Bazaar Patterns

THE San Francisco & Suburban Home Building Society

(GUARANTEED CAPITAL $600,000.00)

Builds Modern Homes, taking First Mortgages On Them to Secure Its Investing Patrons, who Share in Profits, and receive Interest at Six Per Cent per Annum, Guaranteed.

REMEMBER, IT IS NOT A "BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION"

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS W. C. WALLACE, GEN'L AGT., 708 MARKET ST., S. F.

NOTICE

To Taxpayers.

Office of the Tax Collector
County of Amador, State of California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE taxpayers of Amador county, that I. T. K. NORMAN, Tax Collector of Amador county, did on the 10th day of October, 1905 receive from the County Auditor of Amador county the original assessment books for the year 1905, containing a list of the persons assessed for real and personal property, and the amount of State and County taxes due thereon for said year.

That said taxes are now due and payable to me at my office in the Court House, in the town of Jackson, county of Amador, State of California.

That the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one half of the taxes on all real property were due and payable on the second Monday in October, 1905, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at 6 o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent will added thereto.

That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

That all taxes may be paid at the time the first instalment as herein provided, is due and payable.

First instalment, one half real estate and all personal property, due October 10th, 1905.

First instalment, one half real estate and all personal property, delinquent November 27th, 1905, at 6 o'clock p. m.

Second instalment, one-half real estate, due January 4th, 1906.

Second instalment, one half real estate, delinquent April 26th, 1906, at 6 o'clock p. m.

All the taxes may be paid in full at the time the first instalment is due.

Taxes not paid according to law will be delinquent, and 15 per cent and 5 per cent and other costs will be added thereto.

Positively no Checks received for the payment of taxes.

T. K. NORMAN,
oc13 Tax Collector of Amador County.

ASSAYING 50 cts.

Pioneer Assaying Co.

157 Nev Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

95 per cent paid for Bullion Amalgam. Rich Ore, etc. Prompt returns. Mail or express. Chlorination & Cyanide Tests. Electrolytic determination of Ores and Metals. feb10-1y

ANDREW PICCARDO

Freighter and Teamster

Jackson Gate Road.

Freight hauled from Martell depot and other points at lowest rates. All parties wanting freight from Martell delivered promptly should have the same addressed in care of A. Piccardo, and send bills of lading care Peter Piccardo, Water St. se11

M. A. 2331.

MINING APPLICATION NO. 2331. UNITED States Land Office, Sacramento, Calif., September 12, 1905. Notice hereby is given that Margaret C. Quinn, et al, of Jackson, Amador County, California, have made application for patent to the Julia Quartz Mine, Survey No. 4395, in Sec 10, T. 5 N., R. 11 E., M. D. M., in Jackson Mining District, Amador County, described as follows: Beginning at Cor. No. 1, whence the quarter section corner on W. boundary of Sec. 10, T 5 N., R. 11 E., bears S. 75 deg. 45 min. W., 1785 feet dist.; thence S. 6 deg 23 min. W. 1500 feet to cor. No. 2; thence E. 600 ft to cor. No. 3; thence N. 6 deg. 23 min. E. 1500 ft. to cor. No. 4; thence W. 600 ft to cor No 1, the place of beginning, containing 20.53 acres. The location is recorded in Book "A" page 506, records of Jackson Mining District, and in Vol. "C" page 618, records of Amador County This claim is bounded on the N. by Meehan Con. Q. M., on the W. by Mammoth Gold and St Julian Q. Ms., on the S. and E. by vacant land.

JOHN F. ARMSTRONG, Register.

First publication September 15, 1905.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 26, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Richard Webb, U. S. Commissioner, at Jackson, Cal., on Friday, December 22, 1905, viz.: John W. Joses, of Ione, Cal., who made H. E. 6795, for the W½ of SE¼ and S½ of NE¼ of section 25, T. 8 N., R. 14 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Wm. H. Blakely, of Drytown, Cal.; George S. Joses, of Drytown, Cal.; Joseph Tonzi, of Ione, Cal.; Fred Yager, of Ione, Cal.

JOHN F. ARMSTRONG, nv3 6t Register.



SPECIAL OFFER

Pyrographic Outfit B--$2.50

For burning on Plush, Wood, Leather, etc. Includes one fine Platinum Point, Cork Handle, Rubber Tubing, Double-action Bulb, Metal Union Cork, Benzine Bottle, Alcohol Lamp, two pieces of Stamped Pacific Wood and full directions, all in neatly designed Bass-wood Box.

Handkerchief Box, No. 688

Size 6¾x8¾x2¾. Price, 40 cents. Made of clear white Bass-wood, beautifully designed.

The above Pyrographic Outfit and Handkerchief Box together with our 48-page illustrated catalogue of Pyro Outfits and Supplies will be sent to your address by prepaid express on receipt of money order for $2.00.

Our latest catalogue and advance sheets of new and original articles for burning will be sent on request.

GALLAGHER BROS.
27 Grant Avenue San Francisco, Cal.

Reference—Crocker-Woolworth National Bank

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments kept at the Ledger office:

Date.	Temp L.	Temp H.	Rainfl	Date.	Temp L.	Temp H.	Rainfl
Nov. 1 (05)..	40	82		Nov. 17 (05)..	44	74	
2.....	38	80		18.....	40	72	
3.....	35	82		19.....	36	71	
4.....	34	83		20.....	34	64	
5.....	34	80		21.....	35	60	
6.....	35	72		22.....	38	60	
7.....	38	78		23.....	35	68	
8.....	39	80		24.....	35	..	
9.....	38	82		25.....	..	..	
10.....	34	68		26.....	..	..	
11.....	34	70		27.....	..	..	
12.....	36	78		28.....	..	..	
13.....	33	73		29.....	..	..	
14.....	34	76		30.....	..	..	
15.....	33	76		31.....	..	..	
16.....	46	67					

Total rainfall for season to date....00.21 inches
To corresponding period last season 4.79 "

LOCAL NEWS

All kinds of harness from $15 up at Pete Piccardo's.

H. C. Shear left for Sacramento Saturday, on a business trip.

Fred Eudey and his sister Inez, left Sunday morning for San Francisco.

Miss Marie Doyle returned from Sutter, after a six weeks' visit with friends.

Mrs. Z. T. Justus, arrived home Sunday evening, after an extended visit in San Francisco.

Mrs. Opie Harper has been confined to her home with neuralgia of the face for the past two weeks.

For that falling hair use Ruhser's Quinine Hair Tonic.

Mr. White, the upholsterer moved Monday from the Brown building on Court street to the Mace building, next to the Methodist church.

Mrs. Anna Briggs returned to her home in Hollister Saturday, after a week's visit with relatives.

When you wish the finest flavored coffees and teas, remember that W. J. Nettle keeps only the best.

Dr. Gall and wife returned Monday evening, after visiting the southern part of California and Mexico.

Miss Ella Walsh, accompained by Miss Esther Devan returned to her home in San Francisco, Saturday.

A. Matley returned Saturday evening from Byron Springs, Mrs. Matley and little son will remain until the boy is able to return.

Miss Stella McGeary, was taken very ill with a sore throat Monday evening while at the store, and had to be taken to her home.

The family of Mr. Cainil, machinist at Garbarini Bros., arrived here Sunday evening, with the intention of making their home here.

Mrs. Ryan and son John returned from San Francisco Saturday evening. The latter has been under the doctor's care, and is much improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Podesta accompanied by Mrs. E. Ginocchio and Alphonse Burgin left for San Francisco, Saturday morning for a visit of two weeks.

"A visit to Santa Claus," is the cantata which the Methodist Sunday school will present in connection with the coming Christmas celebration, and a delightful time is promised.

Pioneer Flour always has been and still is the best

Mrs. J. Storey, entertained the whist club at the National on Friday afternoon, a very enjoyable afternoon being spent, Miss Daly winning first prize, Mrs. H. C. Shear the consolation prize.

John Chinn left for San Francisco last Monday, for medical advice and treatment. He has been troubled with a sore on one leg for some time, and his visit to the city is to consult with surgeons in regard thereto.

Hank Tallon has been improving north Main street, by placing a walk from the end of his property, on Sutter road to the bridge, and from the bridge to the building on Main street occupied by John Mitchell.

Next Monday is the last day for paying state and county taxes, prior to the first instalment becoming delinquent. Taxes have been coming in rather slowly this year, and there is a large sum yet to be collected to bring the amount up to the average collections. After next Monday fifteen per cent will be added to the first instalment.

Call and see the immense new stock at Pete Piccardo's.

A report was current last week that the old hostelry of Ham's station, on the Silver lake road, was destroyed by forest fires recently. We are able to state that the report is incorrect. There were fires raging in that vicinity, but one who was up there only the latter part of last week says that the station was all right, and no great amount of damage had been suffered by the fires.

Snow fell in the mountains last Sunday and Monday, reaching as far down as Bearce's. Below that the rainfall was much heavier than in the vicinity of the county seat, where only one-fifth of an inch fell. In the higher sierras the snowfall was considerable. While the precipitation has had little effect in starting up the mills, it has effectually disposed of dust the for the season.

Get the weak spots in your old harness patched at Pete Piccardo's.

The post office department is trying to break up the system of concentrating the mail contracts in the hands of a few speculators. The speculators, on the other hand, are doing their best to defeat the efforts of the government in this direction. The department is confronted by a heavy deficit. The postal system is many millions of dollars from a self-supporting basis. It is determined to place contracts for carrying the mails only in the hands of persons living along the respective routes. For instance, a resident of Jackson would be prohibited from receiving a contract for carrying the mail from Carbondale to Plymouth. The department has issued a circular requesting postmasters to forward information to headquarters of any scheme intended to evade this rule.

Fresh pickled olives of the season just received; 65c per gallon; Nettle's market.

White Pine Cough Balsam will break up that cough, and cure your cold.

Miss Kirkwood is seriously ill with pneumonia at the home of her sister, Mrs. McKinney, at Middle Bar.

The Rebeccas had initation Wednesday evening, and after the meeting a sumptuous banquet was spread.

Lorenzo Oneto is very sick with pneumonia at his home, in Middle Fork district.

Miss Rose Ratto is laid up with a severe sprained ankle, and is unable to attend to her duties at the National.

The ladies of Jackson are invited to attend a "health talk," to be given in Love's hall to-morrow (Saturday) at two o'clock.

The Electric Light Company have put in a new and heavier transformer on Main street, on the pole in front of Spagonli's drug store.

Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Hocking left Wednesday morning for Sacramento, where Mrs. Hocking will meet her sister, who will arrive from England Saturday.

The moving picture show given Monday evening in Love hall by F. M. Pense for the benefit of the ladies' aid society was well attended, and enjoyed by all.

John Quiroio, lost his horse last week, the horse having died from lockjaw, which is believed to have been caused from a nail in the shoe running into the foot.

The will of Richard Voorlander has been filed for probate in the superior court of Calaveras county. Charles H. Crocker is attorney for the executor, J. H. Langhorst

The dance given Saturday, at the Broadway hotel by the proprietors, Guiliana and Marcucci, was well attended. The music was good and all who attended reported a good time.

The boys employed by the local telephone co have been engaged in triming the trees on Main street, and Broadway, so as to keep the wires from coming in contact with the limbs.

Miss Alice Lasswell and Miss Lola Hale from Sacramento, came up last Wednesday on a visit to Mrs. Fanny Bonnefoy; they will visit two weeks. Miss Lasswell is a neice of Mrs. Bonnefoy.

Regular services at the Methodist church next Sunday. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor C. E. Winning. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Strangers and non-church goers particularly welcome.

Ruhser's Face Cream will cure those chapped lips.

E. C. Voorheis of Sutter Creek was the mining representative of Amador county, who attended the national mining congress at El Paso, Texas, last week. The Ledger thankfully acknowledges receipt of El Paso papers containing full account of the proceedings, sent by him.

F. M. Petty sold this week about 500 acres of grazing land near Slabtown to Mrs. Kirkwood. The sale does not include the dwelling, with some 120 acres of farming land adjacent thereto. The land disposed of will be devoted to grazing cattle, and will carry from 150 to 200 head.

L. N. Martell, the well-known blacksmith and wagon maker at the station, was taken to the city Saturday morning for surgical treatment. He has been suffering from a gathering in one ear. The affliction has been getting worse steadily, and at the earnest solicitation of his friends he decided to seek advice from some eminent specialist on diseases of the ear in the city.

The Standard Electric Company is figuring on supplying electric energy in place of water power for a number of business places in Jackson. The present scarcity of water makes it incumbent to make this change where ever possible. The printing offices, machine shops, and other places using water power will probably change to electricity, as being much more convenient and, involving no additional expense.

The case of John Nicholaus vs Benj Nickley, involving the validity of the sheriff's deed given for property deeded to the state on account of delinquent taxes, is to be appealed to the supreme court. The superior court of this county sustained the title of Nicholaus, who bought the property, situated near Plymouth, at public auction, after due advertisement. The bill of exceptions is in course of preparation, and will be presented to the court for settlement in a few days.

Geo. M. Huberty returned Sunday from San Francisco. He took the body of Voorlander to the city to be cremated, in accordance with the last will and testament of the deceased. The cremation was done at the Oakland crematory, and Mr. Huberty brougth back the urn containing the ashes of the departed—only two or three pounds in weight. These will be forwarded to the relatives of deceased in Neuremburg, Germany, according to wishes of decedent. The urn is at present in the hands of J. H. Langhorst, the executor. This is the first instance of cremated remains ever brought to the town.

For horse blankets and everything in the saddle and harness line, see Piccardo's fine stock on Water street.

George Archer, who left here some two years ago and proceeded east, has been lost sight of for some time. Letters of inquiry have been received from relatives in the east by parties in Jackson, who are equally in the dark as to his whereabouts.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen from Jackson.—One smooth-haired, black pointer dog. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to C. B. Arditto, Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Anthony left for Stockton this week for a visit with their daughter Mrs Frank Taylor.

Will Wagner formerly of Jackson, but now of Idaho, was a passenger on the incoming stage last evening. Mr. Wagner expects to return in a few days.



A Quiet Wedding.

The wedding of Salvator F. Riella and Miss Jennie A. Ratto was quietly solemnized in the Catholic church, Jackson, at an early hour Sunday morning, November 19, the Rev. Father Gleason officiating. Miss Thresa Ratto, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and Julius Perano as best man. The bride was tastefully attired in white and the groom in conventional black. A number of relatives and intimate friends of the contracting parties, after the ceremony sat down to the wedding breakfast, which was lavishly prepared at the home of the bride's parents at Jackson Gate, after which the happy pair took the train at Martells, bound for a tour of San Francisco and other points of interest, showers of rice being the vehicles for expressing the well wishes of their many friends. Upon their return from their honeymoon trip, they will reside at Camp Seco for a time, as Mr. Riella has a contract at one of the mines there The Ledger acknowledges receipt of cake over this auspicious event, and joins in wishing them a long life of matrimonial happiness.

Telephone Changes.

The Sunset Company has a force of men at work preparing for the change of the central office from Love hall to the Brown building on Court street, just vacated by Mr. White, the upholsterer. The wire men are at work on the pole at the corner of the Globe hotel, from which the cable wires will be run to the new office. It will take from two to three weeks before the "hello girls" are fairly established in their new quarters. The front of the building is also to be neatly painted, and the inside fitted up in modern style. It will, when completed, be a roomy office, equal to the growing needs of the business for many years to come.

H. C. Shear, the general manager of the telephone system here for several years, is about to leave us. He has been assigned to take charge of the Sunset Company's interests at Reno, Nevada, a much more important position than the one he has filled here with satisfaction both to the company and patrons. His promotion is a just recognition of faithful service. He will be succeeded here by a gentleman named Gardiner, from Sacramento, who is expected here this week. Mr. Shear expects to leave between now and the first of next month.

Woman of Woodcraft Elect.

The members of Encino Circle No. 617, Women of Woodcraft, elected the following named officers for the ensuing term, on Tuesday evening:

Guardian neighbor, Olodine Wallor; advisor, Catherine M. Garbarine; banker, Laura W. Keffer; clerk, Fannie K. Heiser; magician, Nellie C. Ginocchio; attendant, Charlotte Devan; captain of gards, Margaret E. Devan; musician, Augusta F. Flemming; manager, N. S., J. McCutchen.

There were also several initated, the drill team performing their work in a very creditable manner. At the next meeting, December 5th, a question of considerable importance to the members of the order, will be debated, by a committee of three on each side of the question, after which refreshments will be served in the banquet hall.

Give us daily some good bread. Pioneer flour makes the best.

Herman Cramer Hurt.

Herman Cramer, the well-known life insurance agent, met with a mishap on Monday last, while on his way from Mokelumne Hill to Valley Springs. He was traveling alone in a buggy. On the road beyond Paloma, he saw a traction engine coming toward him. By way of precaution he stopped the buggy, and alighted, and stood holding the animal while the road machine passed him. Notwithstanding this move, the horse became scared, and in prancing around threw Cramer to the ground, and struck him with one of his feet, dislocating Cramer's shoulder and inflicting other less serious injuries. He was taken to Messenger's, and Dr. Endicott was summoned to attend to his injuries, which are not dangerous. He was able to proceed to Valley Springs the next day.

Nothing will please an invalid as well as a package of those fancy cakes from Nettles' Mkt.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets

THEY WORK WHILE YOU REST

EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe; 10, 25 and 50 cents per box. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address 433

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

The Murphy and Love Cases.

There appears to be much misunderstanding in regard to charges held in abeyance against Clarence Murphy and Samuel Swearingen for the Lancha Plana murders. Both defendants have been tried on the charge of murdering Mrs. Phoebe A. Williams. Murphy was acquitted, Love, or Swearingen, pleaded guilty and receiveed a sentence of life imprisonment. So far as that crime is concerned the jurisdiction of the court is exhausted—nothing further can be done with either defendant.

There still remains the killing of Chester A. Maker, and it is in regard to this that much speculation is rife as to what may or will be done. This charge against Murphy has not been dismissed. He has not been arrested for this offense. A complaint has been made in the justice court of Ione, and a warrant of arrest issued thereon, but so far has not been served upon the defendant. If arrested he would be entitled to a speedy trial, and the testimony, admittedly unconvincing in the Williams' case, would be practically the same on the Maker charge, as the case now stands. The matter will likely remain in abeyance for a while, in hope that additional evidence will come to light to warrant the pressing of the issue to a trial.

As for Love in the Maker case. On his own adimssion, he was an accomplice in the Williams' murder, although taking no part in the actual killing. His story at this point is discredited. But even on his own showing he was an accessory to the Maker murder equally as much so as the Williams' killing. Indeed, the general impression is that he handled the murderous knife in both instances. He is still in the county jail. He is reported to be one of the worst men that ever entered the walls of a prison. But he was given life imprisonment on his plea of guilty in the Williams case, and used by the people as a witness against Murphy, in the hope of being able to convict. The jury attached little weight to his version, and the prosecution failed. Now some say that Love is to be prosecuted for the Maker murder. The only object of such a proceeding would be the stretching of his neck. Anything short of the death sentence would be a complete failure and useless expense, as he is now a lifetermer. We do not believe that any such policy of blood-thirstiness is contemplated by the authorities, and it is more than doubtful if it would succeed if pressed to a decision by a jury.

Water Freaks.

The freaks of the water supply are past finding out. In this remarkably long and dry season, the water has never been known to be so scarce in the ranges of the high sierras. The cattle men were driven out before the usual time owing to this cause. In some places, however, the situation is almost the reverse. Around Butte City, for instance, the wells are better supplied with water than they have been for many years. Heretofore they have dried up even in seasons of abundant rainfall. Now they have enough and to spare when the mountain tops, usually coursed by perennial streams, are parched and dry. In George L. Thomas' ranch just south of Jackson town site, men have been recently sinking a well. About ten feet from the surface they came upon a flow of water that practically shut them out from further sinking. It would take them all their time to bale out water, even at this shallow depth. The water in the well is within a few inches of the surface, and sometimes overflows. It is thought that by further sinking or boring artesian water in abundance might be tapped. Maybe the short age of water in the high ranges to the east, and the increased supply at points lower down, may have some relation to each other, as cause and effect.

County Funds on Deposit.

The treasurer a few days ago, in accordance with the resolution of the board of supervisors passed at the October meeting, deposited $15,000 of county money in the Bank of Amador County. The bank, as collateral security, deposited $17,000 of municipal bonds of the city of Los Angeles. By this arrangement the county will get interest at the rate of two per cent per year on the money on deposit, which may be drawn upon as occasion requires, the same as an ordinary commercial deposit. The arrangement is mutually advantageous, the bank getting the use of the money, and making a much higher interest than it pays to the county. It is thought that the sum on deposit will very seldom fall below the $15000 mark.

Alphonse Marre is suffering from typhoid fever at the home of his brother. A trained nurse is attending him.

Mr. Gardener, who has been appointed manager of the telephone office, to take the place of Mr. Shear, arrived Thursday evening.



ROYAL
CLOAK AND SUIT CO.



FALL 1905 and WINTER 1906

Send for our Large & Complete CATALOG and SAMPLES

Every Garment made to your MEASURE

We Return money if not as represented want your patronage & confidence

It will pay you to call on us when in the city

123 to 129 UNION SQUARE AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO

FATAL FIRE IN SUTTER.

Mrs. W. M. Tucker Burned to Death.

Sutter Creek was the scene of a terrible calamity on the night of November 17. The residence of W. M. Tucker, the well-known tinsmith and plumber, was the theater of disaster. The dwelling is situated in the outskirts of town, and was occupied by Tucker and his wife. The two retired to sleep between nine and ten o'clock, and about one hour thereafter Mrs Tucker was awakened, and noticing the lurid glare, called to her husband to get up, saying there was a fire near by.

Mr Tucker was not slow in responding, and found that his own house was in flames. He tried to get water from the hydrant to play on the fire, but in this he was unsuccessful, as the heat was too intense to get within reach. He realized that his life partner was in danger, and called to her repeatedly, receiving no reply, which added to his fears for her safety. The volume of smoke issuing from the door made it impossible to enter the building.

William Hall, a near by neighbor, was among the first to reach the blazing building. As he approached he heard a smothered cry, which is supposed to have come from Mrs Tucker, as the floor gave way, and she was precipitated into the basement, in which the fire is thought to have originated, and was incinerated. The place where the charred remains were found indicated that the unfortunate woman had attemped to make her escape through the back door.

John Daneri, in the absence of the coroner, held an inquest as deputy coroner the following day, before the following jury: Chas Smith W. E. Downs, F. Shealor, W. H. Wonderley, A. C. Malatsta, F. E. Risedorph, Major Lathleen, Geo. Tolman, and T. J. Mahoney. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the facts above given was recorded. As to how the fire originated no one was able to give the least information.

Deceased's name was Catherine Tucker, a native of Massachusetts, aged 53 years.

The premises and contents were insured for $1000, which sum will not cover the financial loss. Nothing was saved.

The funeral was held on Monday afternoon, the order of lady Maccabees taking charge of the last sad rites.

Besides her mourning husband, deceased leaves two sons and one daughter, also a mother, Mrs H. Clark of Ione, two brothers, Thomas and Eugene Dooley, and a sister, Mrs F. Martin, of San Francisco.

Teacher's Institute.

The annual Amador county teachers' institute opened in Ione on Tuesday last, and continued for three days, closing Thursday evening. Besides a full attendance of the teachers employed in the county, there were present from the outside the following well known professors.

Mrs. Rose V. Winterburn, B. L., late of Columbia University.

D. R. Wood, A. B., of San Jose State Normal School.

D. R. Augsburg, B. P., director of drawing in Oakland public schools.

T. J. Kirk, state superintendent of public instructions.

With such an array of outside talent, an unusually interesting and instructive time was looked for.

The program included the following subjects:

Tuesday—Applied grammar, by Mrs. Winterburn.

Nature study idea, D. R. Wood.

Drawing, D. R. Augsburg.

Scientific temperance instruction in the public schools, Miss Hattie E. Hinkson.

Expression in lines, D. R. Augsburg.

Wednesday—Drawing, D. R. Augsburg.

Some unlying principles in American history, Mrs. Winterburn.

The relation of natrue study to other subjects, D. R. Wood.

Some methods of teaching history, Mrs. Winterbrun.

Talk on school garden, D. R. Wood

Address, Thomas J. Kirk.

The United States from 1829 to 1837, Mrs. Winterburn.

Thursday—Forestry, D. R. Wood.

Drawing, D. R. Augsburg.

History in primary grades, Mrs. Winterburn.

Agriculture, D. R. Woods.

We will endeavor to secure the minutes for publication next week.

An Old Coin.

The workmen engaged in excavating a cellar for P. L. Cassinelli, on the Dispatch lot, came across a franc silver piece bearing date of 1811. The coin had been pretty well worn prior to its being buried, but still the date is very plain, and also the Italian inscription on the reverse side. The date would show that it was coined under the Napoleonic era. On finding it the workers thought they had stumbled across an old cache of money, and exerted themselves to discover other buried treasures. This franc, however, was all that rewarded their efforts.

MINING NOTES.

Markley—This mine was started up some three months ago by parties from San Francisco. They built a mill, and proceeded to run through the rock that had accumulated on the dump from previous operations. This was merely to ascertain if the rock was of paying grade to justify further operations. They were working under an option to purchase, and the real owners posted the notices to protect the property against liens. Work was suspended after running through dump, and the operators left saying they would return the fore part of this month. They had not returned by the beginning of this week. It is probable that the ore did not come up to anticipations, and that the mine has lapsed into inactivity for an indefinite period. It is reported that some of the men have failed to get their wages. The mine is northeast of Volcano.

Telegraph—This placer claim, situated in Upper Rancharia, and better known as the Evans and Fitzgerald claim, has resumed operations. A large engine has been erected, and the intention is to sink the shaft 50 feet deeper. It is now 95 feet deep, and it is believed that the pay dirt extends considerably deeper, hence the present operations. They have much water to contend with.

Mitchell—At this mine from 12 to 15 men are employed in underground operations, and getting the mill in order for active operations. The company now in control means business, and Pine Grove rejoices in the outlook for a revival of business.

The Zeila mill was operating ten stamps on Wednesday, the water in the reservoir having accumulated sufficiently for that purpose. A small stream is flowing in the reservoir all the time, being the surplusage that escapes the tanks of the town water works.

OLETA.

At last this dust covered earth of ours has been sprinkled! It was greatly welcomed, especially by the poor schoolmams.

Miss Cora Davis returned Wednesday to her home in Sacramento.

Charlie Schriner and Alby Pigeon returned Tuesday evening, from a flying trip to Sacramento.

Charlie Bloom and Owen French, made a business trip to Sutter Thursday.

Chow Yow came home from Stockton Tuesday, where he has been employed all fall in the winery.

H. Schroder is preparing for winter by the way of a new roof.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Height, moved to Sutter to run a restaurant.

Harry Fields of Sacramento, and Charles Fortnier of Sutter, visited their sister, Mrs. E. C. McCormick, a few days last week.

Miss Rose Cook, and Mrs. J. Mellow, went to Ione Saturday.

Miss Maud Vose left for San Francisco Sunday morning.

Miss Mary Billilon is having her building repaired.

Al Woolfork went to Latrobe Saturday.

Walter Hornberger was in town Sunday.

Miss Jessie Brown went to Jackson Monday with Billy Brown.

Miss Elsie Hill left for Woodland Saturday morning, to remain till rsping. Jezebel.

PINE GROVE.

Copious rain fell at this point on Sunday last, and it was the genuine article, since then we have had hard wind storms with indications for more rain.

Frank Blakley went to Ione Monday, returning Tuesday evening.

Will Blakley is down from the mountain ranch, and is the guest of his brother.

Hilda Leak visited Volcano on Thursday last.

Mrs. Frank Ludeken and Mrs. Will Smith paid a visit to the county seat last week.

Work is being pushed ahead at the Mitchell. Scarcity of water has been a great drawback, as it necessitates handling the ore so many times, but we hope for a bountiful harvest as a reward for their patience.

During the recent rain plenty of snow fell a few miles above here.

A cave occurred at Tabeau a few days since, necessitating the calling of extra help. Alpha.

Ledger and Chicago Weekly Interocean, both papers for one year, $2.50 in advance.

THE JACKSON SHOE STORE.

JACKSON SHOE STORE

Saturday Special Sale

TENNIS FLANNELS

ONE DAY

One day sale on Tennis Flannels. Read prices and get your supply now:

12½c Twill Tennis on Saturday for - 10c
10c Tennis Flannels, White, Cream, Pink, Blue, for 8½c
10c " " Fancy Striped Goods for 8c

Don't come after Saturday for this sale, for you will be too late . . .

ONE DAY ONLY

REGULATORS OF LOW PRICES



ON THE OTHER HAND

"A little whiskey now and then is relished by the best of men"—and

JESSE MOORE

is the best whiskey for the best men.

E. MARRE & BROS., Agents.

Hotel Arrivals.

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Globe—Mrs. Adams, Plymouth; W F Barber, H E Zoller, Sacramento; T S Thompson, Mokelumne Hill; Emil Buckow, San Francisco; Mrs J Camble and son, Boise, Idaho; E T Chapin, Sutter Creek; T C Scott, Luke Chute, O; Geo. Hill, Chicago; E. Campbell, Ferndale; H Teigeler, Geo Stafford, Sutter Creek; J C Cox and wife, Lodi; J H McPherson Chicago; J Cassells, Sutter Creek; T L Boady, Stockton; Nick Skey, Amador City; L Leveggio, Chagres; Geo. L. Milliken, Sacramento.

Lemons, oranges, and bananas constantly on hand at Nettle's Mkt.

UNION HOUSE

Jackson, Amador Co.

Meals to Order at all Hours

—REGULAR MEALS 25 CTS.—

Board and Lodging by the Day, Week or Month.

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$20,000 Stock to Select From

Men's Clothing, Hats, Neckwear and Shoes
Ladies' and Children's Wear of all Kinds

WE ALSO HAVE FULL LINE

Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Trimmings, Laces and Embroidery, Ladies' and Children's Shirt Waists, Wrappers, Skirts, Leather Goods, Toilet Articles, Ladies' and Children's Neckwear of all kinds, Notions.

AGENT FOR CELEBRATED

Walkover, Otz & Dunn, R. P. Reid and Napa-Tan Shoes; the famous R. & G. Corset, the Centemeri Glove and Butterick's Patterns.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Sutter Creek Show's Cash Store Amador Co.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Cures Grip in Two Days.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months.

This signature, E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

DANGEROUS CALLING.

POSITION OF ELEPHANT MAN IN CIRCUS UNDESIRABLE.

He Lives in State of Constant Uneasiness and Almost Invariably Is Killed by His Treacherous Charge.

"Perhaps the most dangerous, constantly dangerous business in the world is the one into which I have been tossed—the business of elephant man with a circus," said a menagerie employe.

"There is a constant demand for 'bull men,' but few will accept the position, and most of us fell into the business by accident, and, showing talent or reckless disregard for consequences, made a success in handling the animals, and have since been classed as 'bull men,' and offered that job and no other.

"Despite the perils, the constant watchfulness, the half-conscious realization that death is near, probably not an elephant man in the world to-day would leave his strange calling. It has a fascination of a strange kind, and the keeper becomes attached to the great brutes that tremble at his word one instant and the next may turn upon him and trample him.

"Good elephant men command good pay.

"Most of them live in a state of constant watchfulness, realizing the treacherous nature of the brutes, and those who do not realize this sooner or later are trampled or hurled to death.

"The elephant is the most treacherous, moody, changeable animal in a menagerie. They are twice as dangerous as tigers, lions or bears. The men who handle the big cats in their cages are forced to watch closely and carefully while they are in the cages with them, but that lasts only a short time.

"We 'bull men' live with our gigantic pets, sleep near them, ride them, order them around, enter with them into closed cars for long rides. We are not afraid of them. Before many years we become fatalists. We expect them to kill us some day, but hope it may not be soon, just as the ordinary citizen expects death some day.

"Trainers testify that the elephant brain works nearer like that of a human being than the brain of any other animal. The moods and tempers of the big brutes change suddenly. The weather, a hard night ride on the cars, a bruised foot may turn the best natured elephant into a peevish brute, ready to strike and murder in an instant. But these moods pass quickly. The great danger is when an elephant is just turning into a rogue. Every elephant turns rogue sooner or later, and they never recover. They may be tractable for a time after quieting down, but the attack will return, and then probably a keeper will be killed. The female elephants turn rogues earlier and are more violent than the males, and the females are the more dangerous in ordinary times.

"Elephants form great attachments for certain men and bitter hatreds for others, a hatred that means murder when the opportunity arrives. But the love of an elephant for its keeper will not deter it from killing him when the outbreak comes.

"There was one notorious elephant who traveled with a score of circuses under different names, and was finally executed, who loved one man, a friend of mine, as never maiden loved him. She would do anything for him. He drank. She cared for him and drove away everyone who tried to come near when he was drunk and asleep under her feet. He was discharged from several circuses, and each time took the elephant. No one else being able to handle her, the owners of the shows understood that to discharge him was to lose the beast, and tacitly she became his property. But she in one rampage trampled him until he is a cripple for life, and she killed one of the rescuers, defending fiercely the man she had crushed.

"Good elephant men, ones who can train the animals, command big salaries. One whom I know receives $250 a week, but the ordinary 'bull man,' recruited from among the canvas hands or laborers who have no fear, receive small salaries and accept the positions because the work is easier, being willing to risk their lives to escape hard work. These men, of course, are under competent trainers."

Old Japanese Diary.

The oldest diary in existence is said to be that preserved in the Japanese family of Hozaka. It has been duly maintained by the various heads of the family for four centuries. An English commentator notes that about 20 years ago a dispute over precedence arose between two branches of the family and that this was promptly settled by recourse to the diary and the discovery of the record of a dinner given 200 or 300 years ago by the head of the family to the founder of the side line.

Secret of His Charm.

"I am not in the habit of boasting of my conquests," said Gayboy, "but you ought to have seen how I impressed that striking looking woman with the wonderful eyes and the hair like a raven's wing at the swell reception last week. By Jove, she couldn't keep her eyes off me!"

"I noticed it," said the other man. "That was Miss Linksigh, the female detective. She was there to watch the jewelry."—Chicago Tribune.

Traveling Monarch.

No modern occupant of a throne has traveled more frequently abroad since his accession than Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. He became ruler of the principality in 1887, and since then has spent 1,700 days, or nearly a quarter of his reign, abroad. His people know him by the nickname of the "traveler."

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

DANGER SIGNALS.



No engineer would be mad enough to run by the flag which signaled danger. It is different with the average man or woman. They attempt constantly to run by the danger signals of Nature and that attempt costs thousands of lives every year. When the appetite becomes irregular or entirely gives out, when sleep is troubled and broken, when there is a constant feeling of dullness and languor, Nature is hoisting the danger signal. The stomach and its allied organs are failing in their work and the body is losing the nutrition on which its strength depends.

Such a condition calls for a prompt use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the body with sound, solid flesh.

"I have had so much benefit from your medicines am glad to say a few words that you may use for publication," writes Mrs. J. R. Downes, Crystal Lake, Conn. "Had been troubled with a complication of diseases for over two years, but kidneys and liver bothered me most. Some of my worst ailments were headache, frequent pains around heart and under right shoulder-blade. My hands and feet were cold nearly all the time, and I had such chilliness between shoulders. Some days cared but little for food; I lost flesh; felt so tired and miserable it seemed I couldn't do any housework. Took medicine from my physician, but received no benefit. Bought a bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and after taking it I felt so much better we determined to give it a fair trial. Appetite soon improved and gradually the disorders disappeared until now I am well."

A Great Doctor Book Free.—Send 21 one-cent stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., to cover cost of mailing *only* and he will send you a free copy of his 1008-page Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper-covered. Cloth-covered 31 stamps.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets Cure Constipation.

THE DESERT WEST.

TERM THAT NO LONGER APPLIES WITH TRUTHFULNESS.

A Mistaken Impression Regarding Fruitful Country Given by Word on Old French Maps.

In these days when the St. Louis exposition has awakened and the Lewis and Clark exposition has greatly stimulated interest in the great west, and when at the same time we are reading of the vast crops that are being raised in the west and of the work that is being done in irrigation, it is interesting to look back at the opinion of the west that was held by a previous generation and analyze that feeling, writes Charles Woodward Lamb.

For a long time the west was known as a desert and it was so described in many books, both educational and fiction. This was especially true of books published in England, and it is to be remembered that for many years English works held the precedence in this country, and official reports that told more of the truth were neglected. It is only 25 years ago that English works describing the west as a desert waste were popular and much read in that part of the west east of the Mississippi as well as in the east. As late as when Minnesota was admitted into the Union, in the fifties, a United States senator opposed its admission, saying it was a desert waste with an arctic climate and could never support an American population, and when he was told that residents of the state and federal officers reported differently he quoted English books that in turn had quoted French writers, and declared that Americans were prejudiced.

Now it is a strange thing that the translation of a simple word should affect popular opinion regarding one of the earth's greatest empires, but that is just what caused this misunderstanding the little word desert. On all of the old French maps, and it was the French who first explored this great west, the unknown places were marked "Desert," generally with the picture of a griffin or other fabulous beast beside the word. Without much of an understanding of the meaning of the word the early English publishers copied these old French maps and the people used them and interpreted the word according to the English understanding, so that all the English-speaking world came to believe that the greater part of the American continent was a hopeless waste instead of merely a wilderness, new and unexplored, which is what the word, as used by the French, really meant.

It is from the use of this word in the sense of an unexplored wilderness that we have gathered the word desert as used on many western towns, mountains and lakes to-day, such as the beautiful Lake of the View of the Desert, in northern Wisconsin, a lake first explored by the French and given the name because of its location between the wild hills and pine forests. The two or three mountains that bear the name also have received it from this same source, as well as several towns.

A little intelligence leaveneth the mass of ignorance and a little ignorance does some funny things to a whole lot of intelligence.

Risks in Australia.

An explorer in the back woods of Australia tells how some timber cutters took big risks. "I had given instructions to the men in the bush that on no account were they to lay aside the firearms," he says. "After having been absent for a short time I returned and found that they had slung their revolvers and carbines on a small tree and were working at about 50 yards from them. I can tell you they heard of it. The natives have a playful habit of dragging their spears through the grass with their toes and all the while looking as innocent as it is possible for them to look. If the natives had only thought of it they might have given the cutters a warm time."—N. Y. Globe.

Map of Amador County, corrected to 1904, for sale at Amador Ledger office.

CHINESE NEVER WHISTLE.

Story of American Snake-Charmer May Explain Celestial Superstition.

Did you ever hear a Chinaman whistle?

It's better than 10 to 1 that you never did and about the same odds that you never paused to wonder why. No matter how brightly the sun shines or how the hop market fluctuates the celestial never whistles a note, says the Butte Miner.

Hop Lee Sing, a member of Butte's Chinese colony, when asked to explain the phenomenon told the following story:

Many years ago a snake charmer went to China from this country. He charmed the reptiles and compelled them to go to sleep by a peculiar whistle. The simple Chinese had never before witnessed such a wonderful performance and looked upon the stranger with awe.

One day a pretty Chinese girl left her houseboat home and ran away with the snake charmer. The orientals believed that the American had captivated the girl with his whistle in the same manner that he charmed the reptiles.

After a long search the foreigner and his bride were found. The man was locked up and the girl restored to her folks. He was ordered to be killed.

The next morning when the executioners came to the prison their captive had escaped. The jailer was lying in a stupor near by and the Chinamen immediately decided that he was a victim of the mysterious whistle.

Within a short time the snake charmer was recaptured and again sentenced to death. Three guards were placed over him to prevent a second escape.

All night long the American sat in his wooden cage and comforted himself by whistling songs of his native land. Just before dawn he closed his eyes and whispered a prayer.

With a brisk step he walked out the next morning to meet his fate, whistling as he went.

As he was about to kneel before the executioner a whistle sounded in the harbor and a moment later an American gunboat steamed in. The Chinamen were dumfounded at the unusual sight and thought that the snake charmer must be an agent of the devil. The whistle, they believed, was his method of communicating with hell.

Shortly afterward there was a puff of smoke and a shell whistled over the heads of the celestials, exploding in a josshouse near by. The temple was destroyed and two priests killed.

This was enough. The executioners fled and the snake charmer made his way safely to the gunboat and escaped.

Shortly afterward the emperor delivered an edict making it a crime for any Chinaman to whistle.

Of course American Chinks don't place any faith in the power of a whistle, but the average celestial would just about as soon cut off his queue as indulge in the time-honored Yankee pastime. They think it would bring them bad luck.

ABOUT JOHNSON GRASS.

When It Was Introduced in Louisiana It Soon Became a Puzzling Problem.

It is not given to many countries to boast that its soil is too fertile, and that plants transferred to it bloom and grow with too great luxuriance. This, however, is the case in Louisiana, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, where nearly everything flourishes better than it does anywhere else, even in its native soil. It will be remembered how a few years ago a gentleman of this state, pleased by an aquatic plant, bearing a beautiful purple blossom which he saw in Honduras, brought the water hyacinth to Louisiana. He threw a few bulbs into a tub in his back yard; but the hyacinth, which grew slowly in Central America, its original home, spread so rapidly in Louisiana that it soon became a great pest; filling our lakes and streams, interfering with navigation, with logging, fishing and a hundred other industries.

Still later an enterprising planter of East Carroll parish, who had found cotton not profitable, determined to convert his plantation into a cattle ranch. He had heard of Johnson grass as affording excellent grazing in the west; and he bought a quantity of it and planted it on his Louisiana place. It did well, better than anticipated, better than desired. The Johnson grass, encouraged by the rich alluvial lands of East Carroll to a growth it had never known in the west, spread with great rapidity over the entire plantation, and to neighboring plantations, and one of the leading agricultural problems in Louisiana and the southwest ever since has been how to get rid of it. When the increasing price of cotton led the introducer of Johnson grass to try and change his crop to cotton, he set to work to extirpate the grass, but his efforts were entirely unsuccessful. A sturdy fight against it has been kept up ever since, with only moderate success.

Shrewd Move.

Mrs. Fox—Great news! George is engaged to Miss Roxley.

Mr. Fox—What! Our son engaged to Miss Roxley? I must object!

"Nonsense! Are you out of your mind?"

"Not at all, but if we don't kick a little the Roxleys will think we don't amount to much and they'll probably call it all off."—Catholic Standard and Times.

The Tea Habit.

Dr. John H. Clarke, a London physician, says: "The great majority of mankind are slaves to one or more poisons. Of these habits the tea habit is one of the most subtle, insinuating and injurious."

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Ayer's Pills

Wake up your liver. Cure your constipation. Get rid of your biliousness. Sold for 60 years. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

PIONEER FLOUR IS PERFECTION

Made From SELECTED WHEAT
Blended According to Our Own Formula
Producing Perfect Results and
Bread Divinely Fair and Feathery Light
Sweet to the Palate's Touch and
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FINE ASSORTMENT OF TEA AND COFFEE

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Central Market

Fancy Groceries, Fresh Fruits, Vegetables. Fresh Fish Every Thursday and Friday

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Oregon Pine, Cedar and Redwood Lumber
Rough or Worked

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE MINER'S REQUIREMENTS IN MINING LUMBER AND TIMBER. Delivered to any destination desired.

NORTH MAIN STREET JACKSON, CAL.

CITY MEAT MARKET

GEO. L. THOMAS & CO.

Dealer in Choice Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal, Lamb, Hams, Corned Beef, Lard, Bacon, Etc.

At lowest market prices. - - - Orders promptly delivered.

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KNIGHT & CO.

Foundry AND Machine Shop

Sutter Creek, Cal.

BUILDERS OF WATER WHEELS OF latest and most approved patterns, and all kinds of sheet iron pipe. Every description of mining and milling machinery made at the shortest notice. We desire to call the attention of blacksmiths and other workers in iron to the fact that we keep constantly on hand a large and complete stock of bar, refined and Norway iron, gas pipe, gas fittings, etc., which we will sell at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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MINERS..... HEADQUARTERS

Everything in the line of Wearing Apparel used by a Miner can be found at our Store

GENTS' FURNISHINGS A SPECIALTY

And our prices are as low as the lowest.

Sole Agents for the Mercantile Tailoring Co. of Chicago.

MAIN STREET - - JACKSON

UNITED STATES MAIL

Daily Stage Line

Between Jackson, Pine Grove and Volcano.

T. A. MARSINO - PROPRIETOR

Leaves Jackson daily at 5:30 p. m. Arrives at Pine Grove about 7:30 p. m., and at Volcano about 8:30 p. m.

Makes connection with the stage leaving Volcano for Defender every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Leaves Volcano daily at 4 a. m., arriving at Pine Grove at 5 a. m., and Jackson at 7 a. m.

Makes through connection to or from San Francisco the same day.

Best service in Amador County. Prompt delivery of packages a specialty.

FARE—Jackson to Volcano $1.50; Jackson to Pine Grove $1.00. Round trip to Volcano $2.50.

OFFICES—National Hotel, Jackson, and Postoffices Pine Grove and Volcano.

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J. H. LANGHORST

Main Street, Jackson

Dealer in—

AMERICAN WATCHES, CLOCKS JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE

All goods warranted as represented

Repairing of watches, Clocks and jewelry a specialty.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE



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This old reliable and themost successful specialist in San Francisco still continues to cure all Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms Skin Diseases, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, and Loss of Manhood, the consequence of self abuse and excess producing the following symptoms: Sallow countenance dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, palpitation of the heart, weakness of the limbs and back, loss of memory, pimples on the face, coughs, consumption, etc.

DR. GIBBON has practiced in San Francisco over 40 years, and those troubled should not fail to consult him and receive the benefit of his great skill and experience. The doctor cures when others fail. Try him. Cures guaranteed. Persons cured at home. Charges reasonable. Call or write

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ALL kinds of Blanks for U. S. Land Filings—Homestead, Timber and Mineral blanks—may be had at the Ledger office; also deeds mortgages, mining locations, proof of labor and other legal blanks kept for sale

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Particular attention paid to Interfering Stumbling, Over-reaching, Cross-Firing, Quarter Cracks, and all Imperfections of the Foot.

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Agents for Buggies, Carts and other vehicles at lowest prices.

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Leaves Jackson every morning at 7:30 a. m.; arrives at Plymouth 10:30 a. m. Leaves Plymouth at 1 p. m.; arrives at El Dorado 5 p. m.

Leaves El Dorado 7:15 a. m.; arrives at Plymouth 11 a. m. Leaves Plymouth at 2 p. m; arrives in Jackson at 5 p. m.

OFFICES—Jackson, National Hotel; Sutter Creek, American Exchange; Amador City, Amador Hotel; Drytown, Exchange; Plymouth, Forest House.

Prompt delivery of packages.

This line connects with passenger trains to and from Placerville.

THROUGH FARE - - - - $2.50

Fifty pounds of baggage free.

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Corner Fourth and J Sts.

Paid depositors for the year 1904-5, 4 per cent on TERM DEPOSITS, 3 per cent on ORDINARY DEPOSITS

Accepts deposits in sums from ONE DOLLAR and upward.

Guaranteed Capital	$410,000
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Assets	1,845,500

Send Draft, P. O. Order, or Wells-Fargo Order and we will send pass book.

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Vice-President.....S. G. Spagnoli
Secretary and Cashier.....Frederick Eudey

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SAFE DEPOSIT.—Safe deposit boxes can be rented from the Bank of Amador County at the small expense of 35 cents a month, thereby securing you against any possible loss from fire or otherwise. Don't overlook this opportunity of protecting your valuables.

SAVE MONEY—Patronize a home institution. Send money away through the Bank of Amador County; you will save 10 per cent and upward over postoffice or express. Money sent to all parts of the United States and also all parts of the world. We have the latest quotations on foreign exchange.

SAVE MONEY—It doesn't cost anything to deposit money in the Bank of Amador County. They receive deposits from $5 up. Commence the new year by opening up a bank account. A man or woman with a bank account has a financial standing. Don't bury your money; when you die it can't be found and you are liable to be robbed while alive

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NEW MANAGEMENT.

MRS. ANNIE HURST....Prop'r

RATES FROM $1 TO $2 A DAY

Meals from 25c to 50c.

Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.

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THE HARNESS MAKER

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Can Make or Repair your HARNESS in an up-to-date workmanlike manner.

He carries all kind of Harness and supplies in the line. Also,

Buggies, Carriages & Carts

Carriage Trimming a specialty. ja22

RAILWAY RUMOR.

Seven shillings a day has been adopted by the New South Wales government as a minimum wage to railway laborers.

Smoking has only been permitted in English railway carriages since 1846. On certain foreign lines smoking is so general that carriages are apart for non-smokers, and so labeled.

On the railways of the United Kingdom there are one locomotive and 36 vehicles per mile of line. In the United States there is only one per four miles of railway, and 36 vehicles per mile.

The Northern of France Railway company gives dowries to daughters of all its servants, provided the father or mother has been five years in the service of the company, and has a salary of less than £125 a year. Each [illegible] must be between the ages of 17 and 30, and the marriage portion amounts to about £21.

The rapidity with which electric invention has progressed is shown forcibly by the fact that every indication points to the adoption of the electric locomotive before it is 20 years old as the means by which the traffic of two of the greatest railroads in the world into the largest city in the western hemisphere will be handled.

George H. Daniels told a gathering of railway and steamship men in New York the other evening that before many more years shall have passed trains between this city and the eastern metropolis will leave the terminals every two hours and travel 100 miles an hour. He added reflectiveiy that under such circumstances the train dispatcher will be a more important person than now even.

NATURALISTIC NOTATIONS.

A bee can carry twice its own weight in honey or wax.

Spiders, in proportion, are several times as strong as lions.

When a fish loses any of its scales, by a wound or other means, they are never renewed.

Bees are said to have such a hatred for objects of a dark color that black chickens have been stung, while white ones of the same brood were untouched.

The red grouse is the only really British bird we possess. All other birds found in the United Kingdom are common to Europe and parts of Asia. The red grouse is found nowhere outside the British isles, except where it has been exported.

SAPIENT SENTENCES.

The real reformer begins with himself.

We usually profit most from the sermon that touches our raw spots.

The man who looks at the world through self always has a blurred vision.

It has come to pass that there is a vast difference between appealing to law and appealing to justice.

One way to foolishly waste time is to spend to-day planning to do to-morrow what should have been done yesterday.

Great Revival of Buddhism.

"Der Buddhist," the German organ of Buddhism, gives an interesting account of the revival of this ancient religion. The study of the Pali, it says has revealed to educated men in the western world the hidden stores of Buddhism, which soon began to exert a constantly growing influence on western thought, having found the ground prepared by the philosophy of Schopenhauer. This revivification of Buddhist ideas reacted powerfully on the orient, and newly founded societies, schools and newspapers in Buddhist Asia are proving that fresh vigor has found its way into the old tree. The revival is especially noticeable in Ceylon and India.

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Magazine Section.

JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CAL., NOV, 24, 1905.

HISTORIC GUNSTON HALL.

VIRGINIA HOME OF THE FAMOUS GEORGE MASON PURCHASED BY TOM WATSON.

American History Made Beneath Its Broad Verandas—Has Been Restored to its Original Beauty.

Tom Watson, of Georgia, author of a "Life of Thomas Jefferson," is reported to have bought Gunston Hall, Virginia, 15 miles from Washington, and which was from 1750 to 1792 the home of George Mason, friend and adviser of Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, James Madison and Patrick Henry. The house is preserved and a few rods from it is the grave of Mason. The pyramidal piece of granite shown in the picture stands above his grave and is inscribed:

GEORGE MASON,
Author of the Bill of Rights and First Constitution of Virginia.
1726-1792.

Gunston Hall is on a ridge commanding a fine view of the Potomac river, a



Gunston Hall

Grave of George Mason

mile distant. It is about five miles below Mount Vernon and three miles below the ruins of Belvoir, the home of the first Fairfax in Virginia. Gunston Hall was probably without equal in that part of Virginia at the time of its building, and is as well preserved as any other colonial house in Virginia. It is eighty feet long and forty feet wide and is built of bricks twice the size of those made now. To the right of the north entrance is the room which was occupied by Jefferson on his frequent visits to Mason. On the river portico is where Mason and Washington played at draughts by the hour.

Several years after the war Gunston Hall in dilapidation was acquired by Colonel Edward Daniels, a Northern man. The place was partially restored by him. Colonel Daniels in the days of reconstruction was the editor of the Richmond Journal and was once a candidate for the House of Representatives, but was defeated. He was a close friend of President Grant, and Daniels really controlled the patronage of the State of Virginia. A spry old gentleman who has personally known a hundred celebrities of other generations, he lives on land adjoining Gunston Hall and which was a part of the estate. Gunston Hall passed to Joseph Specht, of St. Louis, and by him was completely restored and beautified. He died three years ago and the place continued in possession of his heirs and in charge of a colored overseer.

Eairy Opposed to Slavery.

George Mason was the Sage of Gunston. It was he who after conference and correspondence with Washington drew up the non-importation resolutions offered by Washington and adopted by the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1769. One of these resolutions pledged the signers to buy no slaves imported after November 1, 1769.

Mason was the author of a tract styled "Extracts from Virginia Charters and Some Remarks upon Them," supporting the contention that the British Parliament had no right to tax the American colonies. This tract had a wide vogue in pre-revolutionary times.

Mason and Washington attended the citizens' meeting at Fairfax Court House, Virginia, in July, 1774. Washington was moderator of the meeting. Mason presented twenty-four resolutions in advocacy of non-intercourse with the mother country. These resolutions were adopted, and were also adopted by the Virginia convention at Williamsburg in August, 1774. It was that body which elected Peyton Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, Patrick Henry, Richard Bland, Benjamin Harrison and Edmund Pendleton delegates to the First Continental Congress, and that Congress substantially adopted the Mason resolutions.

Favored Election of Presidents by the People.

Mason after once declining election, and once refusing to serve after election to the Continental Congress, sat in the Constitutional Convention of 1787. In that great body he opposed slavery, saying it was a source of "national weakness and demoralization." He advocated the direct election of the President by the people and for a term of seven years with ineligibility for reelection. He opposed the requirement of a property qualification for voters and also opposed the plan to make slaves equal to freemen for purposes of representation in Congress. He refused to sign the Constitution as adopted, and fought against its ratification by Virginia.

In the Virginia convention to ratify the Constitution Mason led the opposition and standing with him were Patrick Henry, James Monroe, Benjamin Harrison and William Grayson. The leaders for ratification were John Marshall, Edmund Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington and James Madison, yet so great was Mason's influence that in 168 votes, the majority for ratification was only ten and this majority was obtained only after the required number of States had already adopted the Constitution.

Of a Famous Family.

The first American Mason was George Mason, great-grandfather of Mason of Gunston. He was a commander of a troop of horse at the battle of Worcester, where he fought in the Stuart cause, as did Colonel John Washington, a near relative of John and Lawrence Washington, English Royalists and the original Washington immigrants.

The Mason family was originally of Warwaickshire and there are many Mason memorials in the Church of the Holy Trinity at Stratford-on-Avon. Colonel George Mason, the first, was, however, not a Warwaickshire man, but was born in Staffordshire. One of his fellow Royalist refugees to America was Gerard Fowke, of Gunston, a hamlet in Staffordshire. The old English Gunston Hall was standing a few years ago, and was owned by the Giffords, descendants of the same Giffords who were Royalists with Fowke and Mason, and who owned Boscobel, near Gunston, where Charles II. lay in concealment after the battle of Worcester.

The commonwealth commander at Worcester was General Fairfax, and it was a strange fate that made a descendant of this man a neighbor to the Washingtons of Mount Vernon and the Masons of Gunston Hall. Belvoir, the Fairfax estate, lay immediately between Gunston and Mount Vernon

The first American Mason and Fowke settled in the northern neck of Virginia, but Fowke later removed to Maryland. George Mason, the second, married Mary Fowke, daughter of Gerard Fowke, and they built a home in Maryland, which they called Gunston Hall, in memory of the English Gunston. These people were grandparents of George Mason, the fourth, or George Mason, one of the republic's founders. In 1750 this man married Anne Eilbeck of Mattawoman, Maryland, and soon after his marriage began the erection of Gunston Hall, Virginia, which he named after his grandparents' place in Maryland and the ancestral home of the Fowkes in Staffordshire.

Mason was one of the vestrymen of Pohick Church, four miles from Gunston. Washington and William Fairfax were also vestrymen there.

UNCLE JOE CANNON'S ADVICE.

Never Keep Back Anything, But Always Tell the Whole Truth.

Speaker Cannon, whom everybody calls "Uncle Joe," told the following story one day when he wished to emphasize the necessity for telling the whole truth, and farther how a man may be deceived by half-truth:

A man rented a house, but after looking at it went back to the real estate agent with a complaint.

"You profess to have told me the truth," he stormed, "but you haven't told me the whole truth. There's that lawn, for instance!"

"Really, sir," protested the agent, "I distinctly remember describing the lawn, and a very nice lawn it is."

"Oh, yes," went on the kicker. "You told me there was a lawn, but you didn't tell me that the nearest owner of a lawn-mower lived two miles away! Where am I to borrow a lawn-mower, sir? Answer me that!"

Live Stock Matters.

"Oh," said the fair summer boarder, as a couple of calves gamboled across the meadow, "what pretty little cowlets."

"Yew air mistaken, ma'am," said the old farmer. "Them's bullets."

A NEW CABINET OFFICE.

LIKELIHOOD OF CREATION OF DEPARTMENT OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

Field Covered by Secretary of War Considered Too Wide—President May Suggest Change to Congress.

Since the war with Spain, the enormous growth of the business of the War Department has given rise to an oft expressed opinion in high government circles that the time is fully ripe for the creation of another executive department to handle the control of the island affairs of the government. It is predicted that the President will make some such suggestion in his forthcoming message to Congress.

Following the Spanish War, the War Department naturally took control of the island possessions that came to the United States as a result of that conflict. These islands, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Phillippines, fell to the care of the War Department as long as they were under military rule, but when civil government took the place of martial law they were still left with the War Department.

Kept From State Department.

It would seem natural for them to belong to the Department of State, but they have been purposely kept from the province of that department in order that foreign powers might not have a chance to say anything about them. The bureau of insular affairs was created to attend to questions affecting our island possessions, but this bureau has been under the immediate control of the Secretary of War, and out of reach of foreign representatives.

With the turning of Cuba over to the Cubans and the passing of Porto Rico to the State Department and Guam and Tutuilla to the Navy Department, matters became even more involved.

Burden Too Great.

Almost of greater importance, at present, than the Philippines, is the canal zone. Secretary Taft tried to shunt this burden to the shoulders of Secretary Root, but failed in his attempt. He is now preparing to make a visit to the isthmus to see how the work on the big ditch is progressing. Mr. Root declared that the bureau of insular affairs was better equipped to handle canal affairs than any other department of the government.

However, when Secretary Taft left for the Phillippines and it was understood that Mr. Root would become Secretary of State, it was said to be Secretary Taft's wish that the canal matter be transferred to Mr. Root and there has been much speculation during the summer and fall as to who would eventually oversee this big job. On one hand it has been realized that Secretary Taft has had a great deal more than his proportionate share of government work and responsibility, and again it was understood that one of the arguments used by the President to induce Mr. Root to re-enter the Cabinet was the President's personal desire that he should undertake the direction of the can- work. His acceptance of the trust would have enabled Secretary Taft to devote more of his time to important Philippine govern ment questions and the business of the army generally. It seems to have been decided, however, that Mr. Taft is to continue permanently as the Panama canal builder, this decision having been reached at a recent Cabinet meeting.

These questions, together with questions relating to the general staff, the reorganizaion of the army, and other internal affairs, have made the Secretary by far the hardest worked man in the Cabinet.

Taft Travels Far.

This is proved, if in no other way, by the immense amount of traveling done by Secretary Taft in the past year He has been to Panama, to the Philippines, to Hawaii, to China and Japan. He has just left Washington for his second trip to the isthmus. Through his connection with the affairs of the Philippines, he has become involved in questions wholly outside the regular line of the War Department.



COL. CLARENCE R. EDWARDS,
Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs and Possible New Cabinet Officer.

These are some of the reasons which lead the President and his advisers to consider the creation of another department to take complete control of island and colonial affairs. Whether Congress will consent to this at the coming session, or will move postponement, cannot be foretold, but the chances are that, within a reasonable time, the War Department will be relieved of some of its heavy burdens.

There is no pie or pudding, father,
But I will give you this;
And upon the blacksmith's toil-worn brow,
She printed a childish kiss.

ROOSEVELT IN DIXIE.

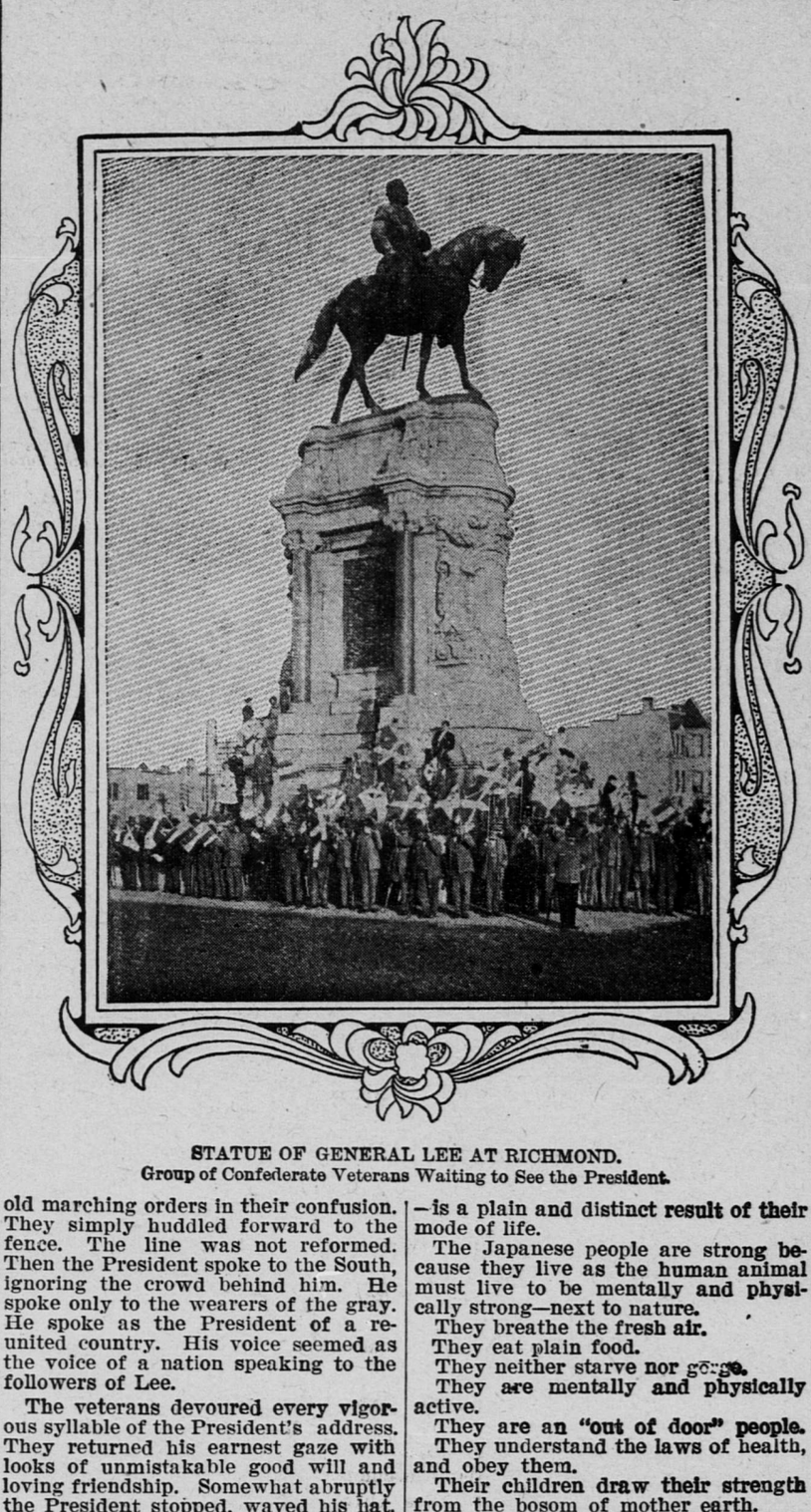
President Speaks to the Followers of Lee.

President Roosevelt's recent tour through the South was one continuous ovation from the people of Dixie. In fact his visit has been heralded as being as triumphant as the return of any Roman emperor. Dixie was captured by the Rough Rider President.

At Richmond, the old Confederate Capital, the greeting extended to him was unusually cordial. After much parading and speech-making, the President was taken for a drive through the residence section. In the center of this section is the great equestrian statue of General Robert E. Lee. At this point occurred a scene of the President's visit which will probably be remembered when all others have faded into oblivion.

Surrounding the Lee monument is an iron fence, inclosing a circle of lawn. The crowd was thickly grouped around this circle. Inside, standing upon the base of the monument and wandering about upon the lawn were seventy-five broken, tottering old men. clad in gray and carrying small Confederate flags. Many hobbled upon crutches, and nearly all leaned upon canes. Here and there an arm or a leg was missing. The voices of the old men were low, and they paid no heed to the crowd around them. They were waiting for the President of the United States, he was to drive past the monument. From time to time a little, old man climbed upon a pediment and stood, like the very incarnation of the Lost Cause, shading his eyes and gazing toward the coming of the great, the powerful, the world-renowned successor of Lincoln and Grant.

It was such a sight as this which greeted the President when his carriage dashed up to the monument. Before the old men realized it, the President was facing them and shouting, "Come closer." With confused exclamations the old men hobbled forward, with small pretense of marching. They had almost forgotten the old marching orders in their confusion. They simply huddled forward to the fence. The line was not reformed. Then the President spoke to the South, ignoring the crowd behind him. He spoke only to the wearers of the gray. He spoke as the President of a reunited country. His voice seemed as the voice of a nation speaking to the followers of Lee.



STATUE OF GENERAL LEE AT RICHMOND.
Group of Confederate Veterans Waiting to See the President.

The veterans devoured every vigorous syllable of the President's address. They returned his earnest gaze with looks of unmistakable good will and loving friendship. Somewhat abruptly the President stopped, waved his hat, It was to them like the balm of Gilead. and shouted, "Good-by, and good-luck."

"Good-by, good-by," they shouted, and a moment later President Roosevelt was out of sight.

Expert Naval Testimony.

When Dick Thompson, of Indiana, was called to the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy it is said that he had never even been on a large vessel. One of his earliest visits was made to an informal inspection on a large man-of-war, lying at the Navy Yard. He climbed up on the deck, was escorted around the vessel, admired and complimented the beauty and cleanliness of it all and finally peered down the hold. He looked back at the officer, took off his glasses, wiped them, looked down again and then finally turned to the commander and exclaimed, "Why the thing's hollow!"

THE STRENGTH OF JAPAN.

GARDEN FARMS THE FOUNDATION OF NIPPON'S POWER.

30,000,000 People Sustained in Comfort on Only 19,000 Square Miles of Cultivated Land.

(From "Chicago," The Great Central Market July, 1905).

"A hundred years hence, leaving China out of the question, there will be two colossal powers in the world, beside which Germany, England, France, and Italy will be as pygmies—the United States and Russia."

If any one had told Emile de Laveleye, when he made this prophecy, some years ago, that within a few years the power of Russia on the sea would be annihilated, and her land forces defeated again and again by the pygmy nation of Japan, would he have believed it?

No, neither he nor any one else, at that time, would have credited it.

The incredible, the unbelievable, has actually happened. There is no result without a cause. What is the underlying cause of this marvelous strength of Japan?

It is not in battle ships or siege guns not in torpedo boats or field artillery—not in arms or armor—not in munitions of war or equipment for battles on land or sea. Russia had all these, and yet she has suffered crushing, humiliating, and overwhelming defeat. What, then, is the secret of Japan's strength?

Efficiency of the Unit.

It is in just one thing, and that is men!

It is in the efficiency of the unit.

It is in the physical and mental power—in the health, strength, and intelligence of the Japanese people as a whole, and as a consequence, of every individual soldier and sailor.

And this physical and mental efficiency of an entire people—of the entire citizenship of the Japanese nation—is a plain and distinct result of their mode of life.

The Japanese people are strong because they live as the human animal must live to be mentally and physically strong—next to nature.

They breathe the fresh air.

They eat plain food.

They neither starve nor gorge.

They are mentally and physically active.

They are an "out of door" people.

They understand the laws of health, and obey them.

Their children draw their strength from the bosom of mother earth.

And above and beyond all, they are a nation of homes and home owners.

Each family is in a home and each home is in a garden where health and strength are gained by the labor of cultivating that garden for a living,

And in these garden homes the people of Japan have far more of real pleasure and happiness and the genuine enjoyments of life than the average wage worker in our country.

The White Plague Unknown.

We have fallen into a smug and self-complacent and wretchedly superficial habit of thought which loses sight of the life that a people lead and measures everything by a money wage—a totally false and deceptive standard of measurement of the best thing that human life affords.

In the United States two hundred and fifty thousand of our people are being annually destroyed by the great white plague, tuberculosis.

In Japan the disease is practically unknown.

Why?

Because the Japanese breathe fresh air.

What would the Japanese think if they were told that their people could not have fresh air because they did not have more money?

Or could not have exercise because they could not afford to belong to athletic clubs?

Or must go without food because they lacked money to buy it at a butcher or a grocery store, when every Japanese gardener has the land from which he knows how with his own labor to get all the food he needs for the abundant nourishment for himself and family.

The Garden Farm.

Of the 45,000,000 population of Japan 30,000,000 are farmers, or more correctly speaking, gardeners. The Japanese farm is a garden, irrigated and fertilized, and scientifically and intensively tilled.

And a recent writer, describing the life of the Japanese farmer, says:—

"Measured in money, he is not rich. But he dwells in a comfortable and inviting home, purged of every taint of dirt and dust. The transparent paper walls of his house, made of bark from his mitsumata shrubs, flood his dwelling with light and keep out the wind. He enjoys good food served in dainty, but inexpensive dishes made of native woods. Even in the homes of the poorest, there are no visible signs of poverty. There is no squalor in agricultural Japan. The humblest peasant farmer is clean, industrious and comfortable. The area of fence corners abandoned on many American farms to wild mustard, fennel, and pig weed, would furnish comfortable living to a whole family in rural Japan. Some idea of the trifling cost of living in agricultural Japan was given by an American who has spent fifteen years in the Empire. Frequently he takes a vacation in the farming regions. He has good food, sleeps on clean and comfortable quilts in impeccable houses is carried about in country carts, and at the end of two weeks finds that his total expenses have not exceeded ten yen, or five dollars."

And from the garden farms—the Home Acres—of agricultural Japan have come the soldiers who have faced death to drive the Russians from Manchuria and leaped into eternity in order that they might wipe the menace of the Russian Navy from the seas that wash the shores of their Home Land.

A Nation of Home Acres.

It is an old saying that a man will not fight for a boarding house, but the Japanese have proved that they will fight like demons to defend the institutions of a nation of Home Acres.

We instinctively think of the victories of Japan as the victories of her leaders.

We are naturally hero-worshippers.

But there, again, we are superficial.

Our military men were loud in their praises of the masterly way in which Kuropatkin played the game of war.

And Rojestvensky must have the credit due him for sailing his fleet four thousand miles and planning so efficiently to provide it with coal and provisions.

But Oyama and Togo had the men, and every Japanese soldier and sailor is not only a hero but a leader. If every officer in the Japanese army and navy above the rank of Captain were stricken dead tomorrow, their places would be filled and Japan would continue to prosecute the war to final victory. The secret of her power lies in the fact that in intelligence, in mental and physical strength, in individual initiative in patriotism, in all that goes to make up a fighting unit, every Japanese soldier and sailor is an Oyma or a Togo in embryo.

You might destroy every ship that Japan possesses, destroy all her arms and munitions of war, take away even the clothes on their backs ,and transport every soldier in her army and every sailor in her navy back to the shores of Japan as naked as the day he were born, and leave the nation to its own devices, and in a few years they would completely reproduce their naval and military power and be stronger than ever.

But destroy the men of Japan and substitute for them the dull-witted peasantry of Russia or the enaemic factory operatives of England, and you have destroyed Japan.

Men Before Battleships.

True to his warlike impulses and instincts, President Roosevelt catches up the echo from the great naval battle which has just been fought, and calls on the country for more battle ships.

Rojestvensky had battle ships. He had more of them than Togo. But he didn't have the men. And he couldn't get them. Russian institutions could not produce them.

Now, would it not be wise for the people of this country to wake up to the fact that the foundation of our strength as a nation is not in an army or a navy, but in our citizenship.

And also wake up to the appalling fact, powerfully portrayed by Robert Hunter in "Poverty," his recent book, that we are deliberately following in the footsteps of England and degenerating our citizenship by crowding our working people into cities where they live in an unhealthful environment and are weakened by poor food and inadequate nourishment.

The lesson to be learned by this na-



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tion from Japan has not yet been learned, and when President Roosevelt fails to see it,and demands only more battle ships, as the lesson of the great sea fight which has just been fought, he unfortunately diverts the minds of the people of this country from facts of supreme and overshadowing importance, which should be burned into the public mind as by a stroke of lightning from every victory won by the Japanese.

That lesson is the profoundly important fact that the Japanese man, the unit of her national strength, is the product of a mode of life and an environment which combines the physical strength which comes only from the rural life—from living next to nature—with the mental activity and keenness which come from constant contact with his fellowmen—the community life.

A Nation of Gardeners.

The Japanese are not a nation of farmers, as we understand the word. They are a nation of gardeners. There is neither isolation nor congestion in their life. They dwell, the great majority of them, not in great cities, but in closely settled rural communities. The ranch and the tenement are alike foreign to the life of the Japanese.

The great principle that must control our own national development henceforth is that the land shall be subdivided into the smallest tracts from which one man's labor will sustain a family in comfort, and that every child, boy or girl, in the public schools should be so trained in those schools that it will know how to till such a tract of land for a livelihood.

In other words, let us reproduce in this country the conditions so well described in an article from the Booklovers' Magazine for August, 1904, from which we quote the following:—

"While Japan is cannonading its way to rank with Christian powers as a nor military equipment, nor manufacturing skill. Western nations will fail fully to grasp the secret of the dynamic intensity of Japan today, and will dangerously underestimate the formidable possibilities of the Greater Japan—the Dai Nippon—of tomorrow, until they begin to study seriously the agricultural triumphs of that empire. For Japan, more scientifically than any other nation, past or present, has perfected the art of sending the roots of its civilization enduringly into the soil.

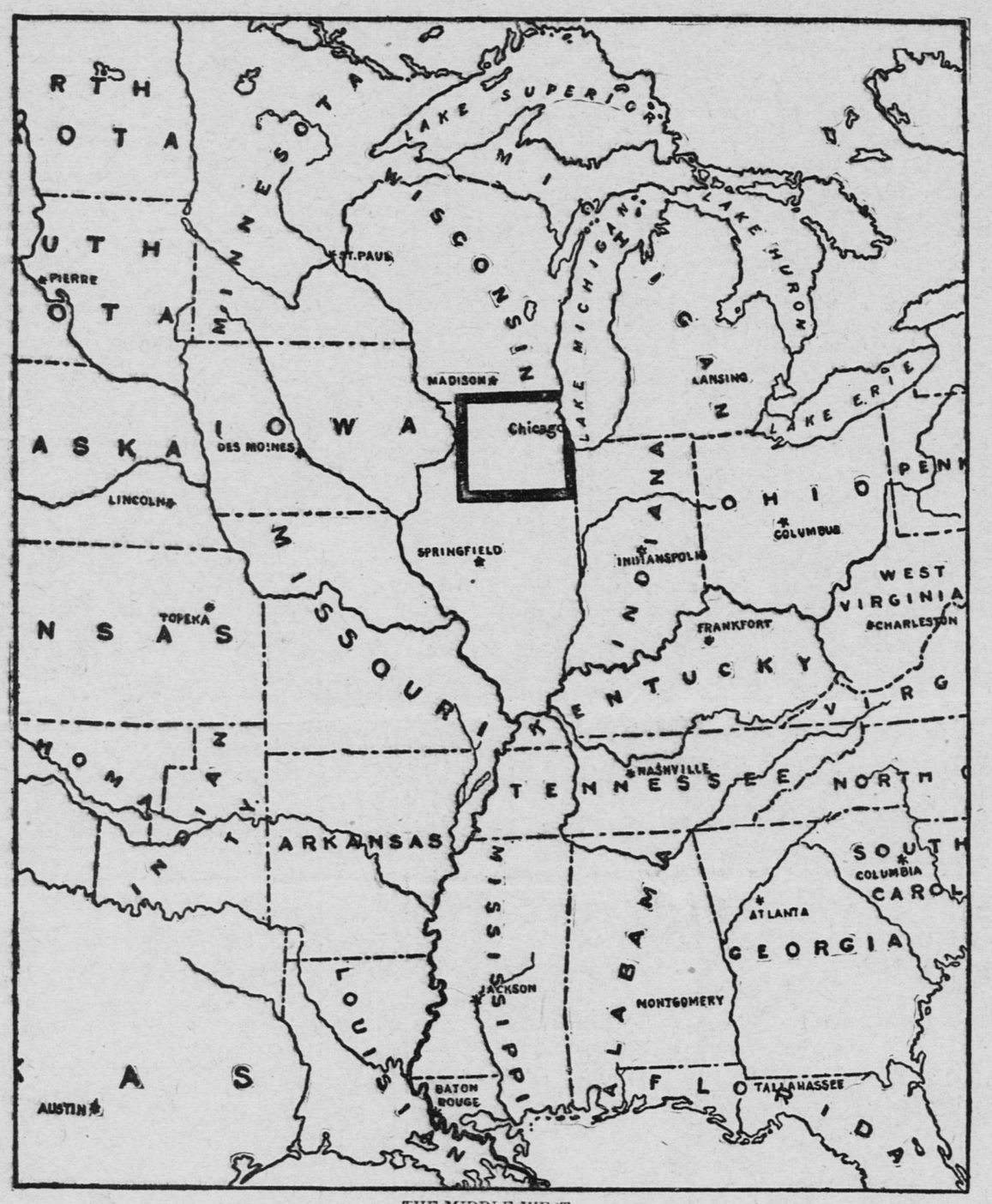
"Progressive experts of high authority throughout the Occident now admit that in all the annals of agriculture there is nothing that ever approached the scientific skill of Sunrise husbandry. Patient diligence, with knowledge of the chemistry of soil and the physiology of plants, have yielded results that have astounded the most advanced agriculturists in Western nations."

The Safe Foundation.

The creation of the conditions above described under which the people of a nation are rooted to the soil in homes of their own on the land, is not only good statesmanship and the highest patriotism, but it is the only safe foundation for an enduring national structure.

To ignore and neglect this foundation while we build battleships, equip armies and annex islands and dig Isthmian canals, is as fatal a mistake as it would be to build a twenty-story skyscraper in Chicago without any foundation but the mud of Lake Michigan.

We need not muster out our armies, nor dismantle our battleships nor evacuate the Philippines, nor stop work on the Isthmian Canal, but the fact remains, as clear as the sun from an unclouded sky at noonday, that the attention of our people as a nation is riveted on our naval and military affairs and schemes of foreign exploita-



THE MIDDLE WEST.

The black square in the above map represents the total area of cultivated land in Japan, supporting thirty millions of agricultural people.

first-class fighting nation, it is not neglecting its fields of rice, genge, millet and muji, its groves of mulberry and bamboo, its priceless plots of tea and mitsumata shrubs, and its multi-million gardens of berries, vegetables, fruits and flowers. The thousands of patriots that have marched to the front have not thinned the ranks of the mightier hosts tilling the soil. Thirty million farmers are gathering ample harvests in the diminutive fields of Japan.

Husbandry Dignified.

"For twenty-five centuries the Sunrise sovereigns have dignified husbandry as the most important and most honorable industrial calling in the empire, and now more than sixty per cent of the Mikado's subjects till with incomparable skill the limited soil of his islands.

"The same diligent genius that enables a landscape gardener in Japan to compass within a few square yards of land a forest, a bridge-spanned stream, a water-fall and lake, a chain of terraced hills, gardens and chrysanthemums, hyacinths, peonies and pinks, a beetling crag crowned with a dwarfed conifer, and through all the dainty park meandering paths, with here a shrine and there a dainty summer house, has made it possible for the farmers of the empire to build up on less than nineteen thousand square miles of arable land the most remarkable agricultural nation the world has known. If all the tillable acres of Japan were merged into one field, a man in an automobile, traveling at the rate of fifty miles an hour, could skirt the entire perimeter of arable Japan in eleven hours. Upon this narrow freehold Japan has reared a nation of imperial power, which is determined to enjoy commercial preeminence over all the world of wealth and opportunity from Siberia to Siam and already, by the force of arms, is driving from the shores of Asia the greatest monarchy of Europe.

Roots in the Soil.

The secret of the success of the little Daybreak Kingdom has been a mystery to many students of nations. Patriotism does not explain the riddle of its strength, neither can commerce, tion, to the disregard and neglect of the vastly more important problem of building men at home, and creating a citizenship which will be an enduring national foundation forever, and enlarging our home markets, which will be unaffected by any foreign complications or trade disturbances.

The attention of our people of late has been so much absorbed by the problems of our export trade, that we overlook the fact that the United States today manufactures annually a product aggregating in total value the combined manufactured product of the three other greatest manufacturing nations of the world. England, France and Germany, and we consume ninety-two per cent of our entire annually manufactured products at home.

Create Farm Homes.

And if every farm in the United States were cut in two, and a new home created on it so that the number of farm homes, and the capital invested in, and labor devoted to agriculture throughout the entire United States, were thus doubled, the result would be an enlargement of our population, our home market for manufactures, and our power as a nation, almost beyond the power of the imagination to picture to the mind.

It is to the development of its vast agricultural resources and the creation of a closely settled population of farmers and gardeners, who will cultivate the soil by the most intensive methods, that the Middle West must look if it is to achieve its full destiny in wealth, power and population.

The resources of the great territory extending westward from the crest of the Alleghany Mountains to the one hundredth meridian—the edge of the arid region—and from the sources of the Mississippi River on the north to its outlet to the Gulf on the south, are so largely agricultural that it offers the ideal section of the earth for the development of a nation along the lines of Japanese development, with a preponderating rural population.

There is no other section of the world's surface where latent agricultural resources of such inexhaustible richness and extent lie practically undeveloped.

For, in fact, they are undeveloped. We have, as yet, hardly more than tickled the earth over this immense area.

Our Own Country.

When we compare Japan, with its dense population, its wealth, its revenues, its trade and commerce, its national strength, with any section of our own country equal to it in area and natural resources, we are amazed at the great possibilities of future development in our own country.

The entire population of Japan is about forty-five million, of which thirty million is a farming population, and this vast population of thirty million farmers and their families is sustained on nineteen thousand square miles of irrigated land. There is no agriculture in Japan but irrigated agriculture. They have learned that water is the greatest fertilizer known to nature, and save and utilize it with the same care that they use every other available process for the fertilization of their fields.

Nineteen thousand square miles is an area about one hundred and thirty-five miles square, and in a square in a corner of the State of Illinois, the comparative size of which to the rest of the State is shown on the accompanying map, is sustained a nation which, to the amazement of all other peoples on the earth, has sprung to the front as one of the great world powers.

Source of Power.

And the Home Acre farms or gardens—the rural homes of Japan—are the source of that national power.

Commenting on this, the author of the article in the August 1904 Booklovers' Magazine, quoted from above, says in that article:—

"From what its advanced agriculture has made its plains to yield, Japan has fed and clothed and educated its multiplying masses,—fast nearing the fifty million figure; it has stacked up gold in its treasury, has created a great merchant marine, has captured a growing share of European commerce, has already outmarshaled commercial America on the Pacific, has crowded its cities with roaring factories, and has given costly and triumphant equipment to its aggressive fleets and regiments. And it has accomplished all this out of the profit of harvests gleaned from a farm area scarcely large enough to afford storage room for the agricultural machinery in use in the United States."

Could there be a more striking proof of the oft-quoted words of David Starr Jordan, that:—

"Stability of national character goes with firmness of foot-hold on the soil."

Comparison of Areas.

Now compare Japan and its development with the possibilities of development in the Middle West.

The area of all the islands comprising the Empire of Japan is 147,655 square miles; of this only 19.000 square miles is available for agriculture, for every available acre in that country is cultivated.

The total combined area of Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana is 146,360 square miles, and it is safe to say that considerably more than half of this area—probably more than two thirds—is capable of as close a cultivation, and of sustaining as dense a population per square mile as the cultivated area of Japan.

The water with which to irrigate it now runs to waste. The water which Chicago turns into her drainage canal, instead of producing agricultural wealth by irrigating the lands of Illinois, produces law suits with St. Louis because it runs to waste past that city to the Gulf of Mexico.

The time will come when irrigated agriculture in the Middle West will absorb every drop of water falling within that territory.

And when the irrigation canals and the irrigated farms of the Middle West will dry up the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers, just as irrigation in the West has dried up Tulare Lake in California, and is rapidly drying up the Great Salt Lake in Utah, the floods of the Mississippi and its tributaries will be led out through a net work of canals, large and small, and stored in reservoirs, and every drop devoted to beneficial use, a use that will be so valuable that its value for navigation will count for nothing in comparison. It may be a great many years before this will happen, but it is certain to come. In no other way can the vast population with which this country will teem within a few hundred years be provided with the food to sustain it.

Japan, from her total area of 147,655 square miles, of which only 19,000 are cultivated, collected an annual revenue before the war with Russia began of $121,433,725, and her exports amounted to $124,208,923.

The average population per square mile of Japan is 299.76, but only one-seventh of her territory is actually under cultivation.

A Thousand Miles Square.

A section of our own country contained within a square extending one thousand miles north from New Orleans and one thousand miles west from Pittsburg, and containing one million square miles, if as densely populated as Japan, would sustain a population of 300,000,000; but a much larger proportion of this great square in the center of the United States could be intensely farmed than in Japan, where only one-seventh of the total area is cultivated.

On the 19,000 square miles of land in Japan that is actually farmed, they sustain 30,000,000 farmers. It is a safe estimate that at least one-half of the thousand mile square central section of the United States above described could be as closely cultivated as the productive fields of Japan. Those Japanese fields sustain over fifteen hundred people to the square mile. At the same ratio of population, our own thousand mile square central section would sustain 750,000,000 of farming population alone.

A population of over fifteen hundred to the square mile sustained by agriculture seems to the ordinary mind incredible; but on the Island of Jersey, off the English coast, a population of over thirteen hundred to the square mile is sustained by out of door agriculture in a climate by no means best adapted to intensive farming.

It must be borne in mind that we are talking now of the possibilities of future development, and the facts and figures above given will no doubt be looked upon as utterly chimerical by the average reader.

Degeneracy in England.

Bear in mind however, again, that they are based only upon the assumption that we in this country should attain to a point of development already reached by the Japanese people, and on which rests their national strength.

It is true that our development during the last half-century has not been towards the land. We have followed in the footsteps of England, rather than Japan; and while, in fifty years, Japan has restored the land to her people and rooted them to the soil in homes of their own, England has done the contrary. She has driven her yeomanry from the farms to the cities, where they have become factory operatives, and degenerated physically and mentally to such a degree that the degeneracy of her citizenship now presents itself to the statesmen of England as a most appalling problem.

We are doing the same thing, but we are not, as yet, feeling the effects of it so severely because we have still a larger proportion of our people on the land.

Back to the Land.

We have much to do to reverse the tide of population, and turn it from the cities back to the land—from the tenement to the garden. It must not be imagined that it is necessary, in order to accomplish this, that the workers in our cities or in our factories should quit their present employment and become farmers. All that is necessary is that the facilities for rapid transportation afforded by our trolley system should be availed of to plant every factory family upon at least an acre of land.

Let that be done, and the problem is practically solved no matter though the acre be used for nothing but to raise chickens and keep a goat. The children of the family will have fresh air and sunshine and pure milk, and will grow up to be healthy men and women.

The lever with which we must move our population back to the land must be the public school system.

Gardens and Handicraft.

Every child in the public schools, boy or girl, must be trained from its earliest days of school life to cultivate the ground and make things grow in a garden, and to raise poultry, and do all that needs to be done to provide the food for a family from an acre of land.

Add to this a training in simple sloyd work and home handicraft, cooking and sewing and making things for the home, and you will have created the impulse in the minds of the multiplying millions of our children which will lead them to shun the bricks and the asphalt, the slums and the tenements, as they would shun the plague, and flee from them far enough into the country to have an acre at least for a home and a garden.

Create this impulse in the minds of our children, the millions upon millions of them who are attending, and will attend, our public schools, and they will find a way to solve all the rest of the problem, how to get the land, and how to get back and forth to it, if they continue to work in the city or the factory.

Some will say that school gardens cannot be provided for city children That is a mistake. The only difficulty in the way of it is a mere custom or habit, easily modified.

The terms of school of all city schools should be changed. There should be a short winter term, during which the time should be given to instruction from the books and in handicraft within doors.

There should be a summer term of equal length during which the schools would be transferred to the suburbs, and work in summer school gardens. The children should be taken back and forth to these summer school gardens at public expense, as they are now taken to and from the consolidated rural schools on the trolley lines in some of the New England states.

The vacation, which would not need be so long, should be divided betwen a spring vacation and a fall vacation, intervening between the winter city erm and the country summer term of each school.

Building a Strong Citizenship.

Of course, many will hold up their hands and say this is impossible.

England finds it impossible, as the result of her system of great landed estates, to provide her people with homes on the land, and in consequence her ruin as a nation is only a question of a comparatively brief time.

Japan, on the contrary, put forth her hand and solved the very problem which, to England, seems impossible, and behold the results in her strength and power as a nation.

It is only a question with us, as a people, whether we will follow the lead of Japan, and profit by her lessons, or follow the lead of England and share in her eventual ruin.

The influences which are destroying England are at work steadily and insidiously in this nation, and though it will take longer for them to work our ruin, it is sure to come if we do not find a way to root the great majority of our people to the land in homes of their own, as Japan has done, and as we can do, unless we are as blind and as impotent in dealing with our national problems as seems to be the fate of England.

In the carrying out of this great patriotic purpose of building a strong citizenship by building rural homes on the land, we are at the same time, doing that which will create the greatest possible commercial prosperity, and develop to the highest attainable point, not only the resources of the Middle West, but of our entire country.

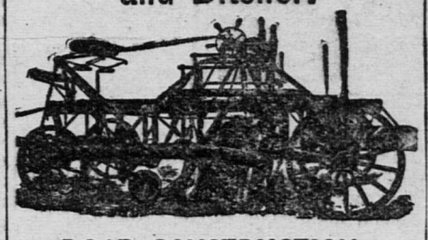
The Olive In America.

The annual output of olive oil in California is about 150,000 gallons; of pickles 230,000 gallons. The imports to the country of oil amount to about 1,250,000 gallons per year and of pickles to 2,116 gallons. The olive was introduced into California 135 years ago, which is a bad showing for use of native olive oil, especially when it is acknowledged to be the superior of all foreign oils.

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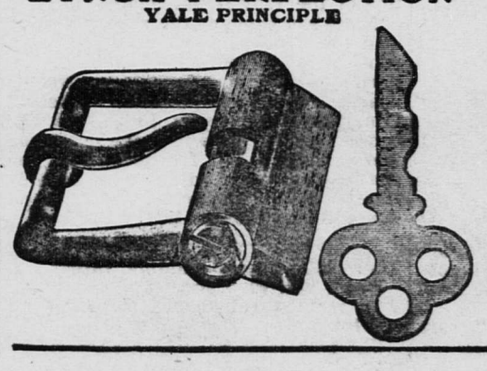
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Market Ferriby Grammar School boasted of a French professor—one John Henry, English by compulsion, French by birth and training. Everybody could see that by his manner, his dress, his tall, furry French hat, his silver buckled French shoes. He was a diminutive, courtier-like gentleman, rather shabby on his pittance of a hundred pounds a year, but none the less proud of his ancestry. We believed him to be of royal blood. Yet we did not show respect, even for his attainments. Indeed, with his insignificant stature and his absent-mindedness, he was something of a butt for raw jokes. I remember so well the winter (for it led me to her who has become the light of my life) when he strayed thoughtlessly into the midst of a snow-ball fight between classes on the school green. Both sides joined in the attack, and the old professor was well-nigh unconscious when I rescued him, set him in a hansom, and took him to his home.

A tiny cottage, on a corner near the outskirts of town, where the river drive swept into our little park—how often I remembered it in after days. There Adelaide and her father spent their quiet, happy life. The professor was absorbed in his books; the daughter moved quietly around the house, or attended her flowers. So it was when I called a few nights later to inquire as to Mr. Henry's condition. The Christmas holidays were on. I had ample leisure. And what a team love and leisure make.

For two years 'more old Market Ferriby was heaven. I think I did myself credit in certain studies, although the professor told me blandly that I was so well posted in certain others that he would not find it necessary to examine me, which explanation my parents swallowed without hesitation. If I failed in any I must confess my greater interest at the little cottage. I spent a good many hours studying a pair of eyes and a pretty face and the kind of voice that makes you think.

I graduated with two precious possessions; a heart and a diploma. I think I far out-valued the heart, for there never was another like it, and none ever will be. But at my paternal home, Charter's Court, there was blood on the face of the moon, and a leather strap awaiting the youthful scion. So I deviated and spent a blissful month in France, pending a reduction of the tempest. For I had told them of my engagement to Adelaide, and my desire to marry her immediately and bring her home. "It will blow over," I said to myself, laughing at love letters from Adelaide, and writing her a stream of tender replies. Then I got mad. For she told me her father, old Henry, had thrown a fit when she spoke of her contemplated co-operative association. I chased back to Ferriby and dropped in at the house about tea time I ate a formi supper. Old Henry's manner chilled me to my spurs, and I could think of nothing but army gossip, for I had graduated into an organization of prospective army officers.

Then I broke loose and told him what I wanted, while Adelaide discreetly withdrew. He was a stone post to my entreaty, my demand, my storm. So as I had put pride beneath my heel, and could not give her up, I offered him a home, an annuity, an indefinite leave of absence, with pay and expenses—any old plan that would give a fair exchange for his sorrow. He shook his head. He even swore at me in French. And then he called her in and made her dismiss me, though she did it in tears.

From India to Africa, from ice to equator, I moved about through English Army Stations. We were on a tour of England's outposts—one of the first school trips of the young officer. I attained new grades and donned new uniforms. I added stars and bars, cords and fringe. I had become a real soldier. I even got into some scrimmages with the blacks in Egypt—a gang of robbers who inhabited an abandoned city. And after five years knocking about, I returned to England. But my heart was still at the little cottage, and thither I went on the first train. It was empty. Adelaide's chickens inhabited the next dooryard, and gave their tribute to another. The vines had come up and run to seed twice since she picked their blossoms. Neighbors said the professor and his daughter left suddenly. Some one heard him exclaim to some one else—"I go back to my kingly rights. I am a monarch." That was all. Something clutched at my throat. I was hardly eighteen. Do you wonder I cried a little?

I went to Paris and studied the great newspapers for months past. One morning I found in a year old American New York Herald, reference to the little kingdom of Barrataria, an island in the northern seas. The writer told of great fetes in the little town of a thousand souls over the return of its king, driven out during a revolution some years before. Then my heart went sick, for there was a picture of little Adelaide, as the king's daughter, wearing a quaint lace headdress with gold ornaments around the ears. The old love rekindled. I packed my grip and departed for Barrataria on the night train.

Barrataria consisted of a city of some four thousand souls, on a two-hundred-acre island, reached by long, heavy bridges from the mainland. It was an elevated plain, built up solid with residences and warehouses. Its people were well-to-do. Many of them dried shiploads of herring and sole, storing their packages of fragrant fish under open sheds, or in loosely built frame barns. Others operated big steamship lines, spending their days at business and their resting hours in Barrataria. Others were gentlemen of leisure and gamblers. They came from several nearby provinces. And presently they were intermarrying and rearing sons with more money than brains. It is no wonder that the voters—the native born were turbulent. When I arrived a new party had been organized; some kind of an anti, or may be a liberal. Anyhow the little town was broken up into cliques, and they were at one another's throats. Opposite the City Hall, Government troops sat on knapsacks and laughed about the possible end. They were a brave, rollicking, fitful class—these young students and merchants of the town. They could form instant attachments. But they could forget as easily. Hence their present bitterness.



"KISSED HER PASSIONATELY BEFORE THEM ALL."

It took a passport and an International secret badge and password to get in at all. Then, weary to death after a three-day rail and boat voyage, I went to bed in the only hotel.

Toward morning I was awakened by gun firing. I arose and dressed immediately. There was skirmishing to the south, where the island ran off in a long neck of land. Then I heard marching in the street near by, and the rumble of cannon. It was none of my business, really; but Adelaide or no Adelaide, a British Army Officer cannot rest supinely in the midst of civil war, even though it be merely opera bouffe. So I went among them, as a citizen, discreetly leaving my uniform in my portmanteau.

In the dark—for it was not yet morning—I mixed with the crowd and caught the drift of the revolution. They were tired of old John Henry—now gracefully styled Enrique XVII. For a time his return to Barrataria was the occasion of festivities and brilliant ceremonials. Now they wanted a young man. There was Trastamara, Adelaide's distant cousin. He was of royal blood and full of fire. Why not make him king? And I found by questioning that Trastamara, the gambler and sport of the island, was laying wires along devious paths to accomplish just that end, forcing the abdication of John Henry and—how it floored me—taking Adelaide as his queen. I ground my teeth. Sooner than see that sweet angel Trastamara's wife I would wet my sword in the villain's blood and carry off the prize myself.

I saw that action was necessary if I were to accomplish anything, and the next day, early in the afternoon, attired in full uniform, made my way to the palace. It was surrounded by the King's guards, with instructions to admit only the annointed. My highland garb, with kilt and sperran, tartan and feather bonnet, was unknown in Barrataria and attracted some attention. I represented myself as a distant relative of the royal family on an important mission, and after bribing the guard, was permitted to send in my card. Presently the guard returned, and bowing low, entreated me to follow him. I passed through the marble halls of the palace, and was ushered into a dimly-lighted drawing-room. And in a few minutes entered Adelaide, my own, my darling, holding out both hands and smiling her greeting. I took her to my heart. I covered her dear face with kisses. And when we were quieted, I told her how I had found her and why I had come. She insisted that it was no use—that it only made her lot harder to bear. She had been ordered by the king to wed Trastamara, "the gambler," though she loathed him. "Oh, Gregory," she sobbed, "if we could only be back in the little cottage in Ferriby."

Ah! the bitter sweet of those days—the hunger for my sweetheart, the infrequent glimpses of her dear face, the haunting fear of Trastamara's schemes. For two weeks I remained at the hotel, while the revolution smouldered, and I racked my brains for a method of rescuing Adelaide. Then my plan formed, I sat still and awaited the crucial moment.

It was the night of the annual Grand State Ball. With a somewhat doubtful heart, I entered the palace, in full uniform, with short Scotch sword. Before many minutes I was summoned by Adelaide's Chamberlain to meet her in the dancing-hall, and thither I went for a brief dance with my beloved. Near by her, guarding her jealously, stood Trastamara, a a dark-browed desperado. I had learned—though he knew it not—that he had several hundred trusty followers, in the palace and out, ready to rush to his call. He had planned to carry out his scheme that night. I knew all this, and I, alone and almost empty-handed, was there to balk him.

After our dance, I had an opportunity to draw Adelaide into the conservatory. I abjured her to go with me back to England—to leave the place with all its bickerings and plottings, and be my bonnie English wife. "But father," she faltered; "they would tear him to pieces if they found me gone. And yet, Gregory dear, I believe he would go if he had a chance. He is so feeble, so sick of it all. If you could talk with him."

Suddenly Adelaide's eyes grew big and dark with fright. My back was to the door, and I had one hand on her waist, smoothing her dear hair with the other. I turned and my heart chilled. There, peeping between the great leaves of a palm, grinning hatefully, was Trastamara. He disappeared.

The next moment there was a hubbub in the hall. "The King!" I heard them cry. "The King!" "Come with me quick," said Adelaide, in an excited whisper. "It is our only chance!" And taking me by the arm, she drew me into the ball-room and up on to the stage. The crowd approached us on tiptoe with excitment, for Trastamara had undoubtedly spread the news. In the front came the king, with brilliant robes and jewelled crown. How old and feeble he looked. How worn and tired. But he had lost none of his proud anger of old days. Raising his mace he called aloud: "That man is an interloper. He has designs on the body of the king! Put him out! Banish him! Away with him!"

I turned to Adelaide. She stood there tremulous, her eyes shining like stars, an adorable creation. On sudden impulse I threw one arm about her and kissed her passionately before them all. Then, facing the crowd:—"The princess is my affianced wife!" I cried. "Let him who dares put foot on this platform!"

I drew my sword just in time. Brave as a lion. Trastamara leaped upon the platform and came at me snarling. He held a short knife in his right hand, and circled for an opening. "Dog!" I cried. Letting out with my sword I fetched him a mighty stroke across the temple, and he rolled back into the crowd. There was now a babel in the hall. The possibility of defense was at an end, for I heard orders outside and knew that soldiers were approaching. A door stood open behind us. I took Adelaide by the shoulders and pushed her through it. "To the south gate," I whispered in her ears. "For your life, darling!"

Down the stairs we ran lightly. Behind swept the king, the courtiers, and the crowd of gay dancers. Old John Henry had thrown aside his long robes and his crown, and was sprinting after me in excellent style. At the bottom of a long fligh of stone steps, we opened a massive door, and found ourselves at the great southern gate of the palace. A two-horse carriage stood outside. "It is my own!" cried Adelaid. "It has been waiting since noon. We are saved!"

The door of the palace closed with a secret spring, but not soon enough to keep back old John Henry. He slipped through, looking very odd in his short tunic and bare head—shorn of his kingly habiliments. But it slammed in the face of the crowd, and we three were alone.

Adelaide leaped into the carriage. With a smothered oath John Henry jumped after her. He had no thought but to capture his daughter. The soldiers could take care of me. But this was exactly what I wanted. I slipped in beside Adelaide, closed the door, called to the driver to make across the southern bridge at top speed, and we were off without a single pursuer.

A moment later the king came at me with knotted, blood-thirsty fingers. He was in a fearful rage. I met him half-way with my fist beneath his chin. He doubled up like a jack-knife and knew no more untill we were on the mainland, in a fast train for Paris, reeling off the miles between Hell and Heaven.

Henry took it unkindly, but in time he became grateful to me for saving his life. For it was really planned that night to make way with him and to turn Adelaide over to Trastamara.

Adelaide's chickens have come back, singing; the vines curl up with delight; and the flowers bloom themselves to death, all for the lady in the little cottage. Old Henry is in his heaven—the library; Adelaide is in hers, the nursery. I am busy and contented. I have fought the good fight; I have won my queen.

Preservative For Stone.

The Hungarian chemist, Brun, says he has discovered a liquid chemical compound which renders certain kinds of matter proof against the effects of time. He says it doubles the density of nearly every kind of stone and renders it water proof.

COURT NOTES.

The Strange Mystery of the "Haunted Room" Revealed to Lord Glamis.

Lord Glamis, son of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, came of age September 22, and the secret of the "Haunted Room" was communicated to him by his father. This has been an invariable practice on such occasions from time immemorial. What secret the "Haunted Room" contains is supposed to be passed on to every heir as he attains his majority. Thus its precise nature is in the possession of never more than two persons at the same time. Conjecture and traditions say, however, that in the long ago, when the Lindsays and Ogilvies were at feud a number of the latter clan were imprisoned and died in that particular chamber. That the room has some uncanny peculiarities appears to be beyond a doubt, for the late Lord Strathmore had it walled up after visiting the apartment one night to determine the origin of certain weird noises which, it is said, had for a long time disturbed and puzzled him. "The Earl opened the door with a key," wrote a correspondent to a Dr. Lee, "and dropped back in a dead swoon into the arms of his companions; nor could he ever be induced to open his lips on the subject afterward." The experiences of a lady visitor at the castle are quoted in the book, "Haunted



MRS. ARTHUR PAGET.

Homes and Family Legends." "Suddenly," so the story runs, "a cold blast stole into the lady's room, extinguishing the light by her bedside. She saw a tall, mailed figure pass into the dressing-room. Immediately thereafter there was a shriek from her child in an adjoining room. Her maternal instinct was aroused. She rushed into the dressing-room and found the child in an agony of fear. It described what it had seen as "a giant," who came and leaned over its face."

The operation Mrs Arthur Paget underwent recently at the hands of Sir Alfred Fripp was a very delicate and wonderful one, though thoroughly successful. More than a year ago Mrs. Paget fell down an elevator shaft and fractured her thigh. The bone failed to mend and in spite of an operation and a special course of treatment under Prof. Haffa, the great Berlin speist, Sir Alfred Fripp took a photograph of the injured bones by means of the Roentgen rays, which showed that the fracture was as bad as ever. It was necessary to make an incision so that the fractured bones could be reached. These were screwed together with ivory, and it is confidently believed that in a few months' time they will knit and become strong enough to bear the weight of the body. In spite of the agony extending over thirteen months which Mrs. Paget has endured, she is able to drive out every day in an open carriage. Mrs. Paget recently visited the new ward at Charing-Cross Hospital, built from the proceeds of a great charity bazaar she organized, and called the Minnie Paget ward. It contained many fracture cases ,and Mrs. Paget cheered the sufferers greatly by her hopeful conversation, which was appreciated even more than the gifts of fruit and flowers she bore to each patient.

Of Abdul-Hamid's two predecessors, the one was assassinated, the other went mad and was deposed. These two tragical events have made the Sultan immensely suspicious. Always keeping watch against conspirators, he regards as his most faithful and useful servitors the men who spend their time in discovering his enemies, in finding out their plans, and in preventing the execution of these plans. The best rewarded will be he who has given his Majesty the most exhaustive information.

As everybody wants to obtain such reward, all keep busy collecting information. Constantinople is a perfect paradise for the secret police. In all classes of Ottoman society you encounter the secret agent; and the very highest dignitaries gladly furnish the Sultan with confidential information.

Van Calava.

Encouragement to Young Writers.

To young and ambitious writers, who become discouraged at the non-acceptance and non-appearance in print of their accepted articles it will be interesting to know what Edward Clarence Stedman writes in a current magazine, that Mr. Fields of the Atlantic Monthly once advised him that he had lots of stuff, which had been in an unpublished state for five years. Stedman adds that one of his famous "South Sea Idyls" remained in their office for seven years before it found its way into print.

The Green Prevailed.

A green little boy in a green little way
A green little apple devoured one day,
And the green little grasses now tenderly wave
O'er the green little apple boy's green little grave.

The oldest tombstone in New York is in Trinity Churchyard. It is inscribed, "Richard Clemdle, 1681." The remainder of the inscription has been worn away from the stone by wind and rain.

The great rock of Gibraltar is crumbling and the rotting masses of the rock must be continually bound together with huge patches of masonry and cement.

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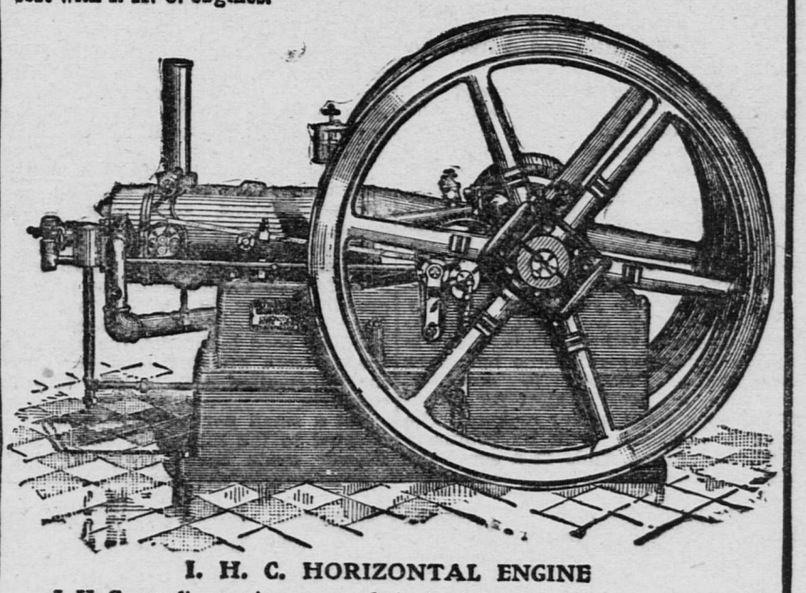
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Growing Seeds for Market

Good Seeds Are Half the Battle

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL

One of the most thriving businesses in the United States today and which seemingly carries on its work regardless of the fluctuations of stocks on the great exchanges, is the growing and selling of seeds. From small beginnings in the colonial period this business has grown so that now its value in measured by the tens of millions. The first beginning of the seed business commenced in small shops where a few boxes of seed shared a corner with codfish or a shelf with calicoes or books. To-day it has come to claim for itself immense warehouses and business establishments, having interests which extend to every portion of the globe.

The Pilgrims probably were the first introducers of seeds into this country, for they brought with them seeds of the plants cultivated by them in their



BEATING OUT HEMP SEED IN KENTUCKY.

English and Dutch homes. These of course were of such plants as were considered necessaries of life—corn barley and peas, while fruit trees were also set out.

Early records show that in 1763, Nathaniel Bird, a book-dealer of Newport, R. I., advertised garden seeds just arrived from London. The following year an announcement was made by Gideon Welles that he had some choice Connecticut onion seeds for sale. In New York city hemp and flax seeds were advertised for sale as early as 1765. Boston, however, being the commercial center in the early days, was the chief city for the sale of garden seeds. In 1767 out of twenty-six advertisers in the Boston Gazette, six were dealers in seeds. During the War for Independence the advertising of this commodity apparently ceased, although it is hardly believed that there was not a time but what one could purchase seeds in any of the large cities of that period.

A Pioneer Seedsman.

In 1784, David Landreth commenced operations in Philadelphia; Bernard M'Mahon, in that same city in 1800, while in 1805, Grant Thorburn began to sell seeds in New York. By 1830 the population had increased from about three million in 1790, to ten and a half millions. To meet the growing demand for vegetables and flowers, these ten and a half millions required more than three and a half times as many seeds as were used in 1790. Dealers established themselves in the principal cities and crossed the mountains.

Along with the reaching out for trade came the increasing size and prominence of the catalogue. The earliest seed catalogues were mere lists not intended for general distribution. Thorburn probably issued the first seed catalogue as early as 1823. shortly after the civil war the catalogue became more prominent. Its size was increased and a few illustrations appeared. Novelties were not as numerous twenty years ago as they are today; they were not given so much attention either. Today there is not an important catalogue but gives considerable space to novelties. Seedsmen are on the alert for novelties; they are the money makers. The modern catalogue, with its profusely illustrated pages while in a sense the seedman's agent, is a text-book of horticulture. Millions of these books find their way into rural homes and become the basis by which the amateur gardener derives a knowledge of varieties and even methods of growing plants under varied conditions.

Seed Growing a Big Industry.

The seed trade has changed quite as much as has the catalogue, first with its woodcut engravings, to excellent half-tones and color plates. The barrel of peas first sold in Newport has grown to hundreds of bags, and the few thousand packets to millions. The modern seed house has every mechanical contrivance to aid in making the business economical and systematic. From the cellar to the mailing room everything is so arranged that orders may be filled with accuracy and dispatch. During the late summer and early fall catalogues are prepared for mailing, and seeds packed in readines for distribution. While one hundred letters a day was considered a large business thirty years ago, some houses now receive over six thousand daily during the busy season.

Of course to supply this enormous trade much attention must be paid to the growing of the seed. The present development of garden-seed growing began when David Landreth established a small seed farm at Philadelphia in 1784. During the Civil War this country largely depended upon foreign markets for seeds, but between 1860 and 1870 as many seed farms were established as had been during the thirty years before the conflict. Growers also became expert and the market gardener found he could get from the seedmen just as good seed as he could save himself and at less cost. The business of seed-raising increased rapidly after the war, farms being established in various parts of the eastern United States. In 1875 seed growing commenced in California, when R. W. Wilson planted 50 acres to beets, onions, lettuce and carrots for seed purposes.

Two Thousand Acre Seed Farm.

From this beginning the business has grown to enormous proportions. Now a single firm of growers devotes annually some 2,000 acres to seed crops. Onion and lettuce are staple seed crops, while carrot, celery, leek, endive, kale, kohl-rabi, parsnips and parsley are all grown by California seed growers.

While the census of 1890 showed that there were in the United States 596 seed farms, containing 169,580 acres, the census of 1900, with incomplete returns, showed more than 2,500 seed farms. The Census Office made an effort to collect statistics of seed-growing farms, but owing to the refusal of a number of the large firms handling seed to furnish the names of the farmers growing seed for them, the information secured was very incomplete.

Not a small part of seed-growing is devoted to the raising of flower seed. Flower seeds have been regularly grown in this country for at least fifty years. The amount raised, even at the present time, is not sufficient to meet the trade and the greater part of the flower-seed sold is imported from Europe.

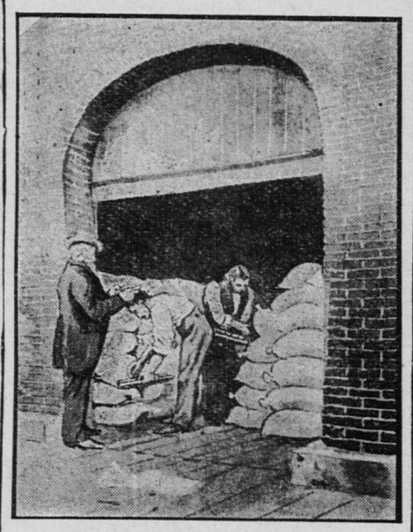
Importance of Seed Testing.

Since the days of tradition a great deal of attention has been paid to seed testing for quality of germination. Seeds have been floated or have been heated until they popped; they have been broken and the fracture noted; they have been cut and judged by the appearance of the inside. Various experiment stations of the United States have, for a long time, paid much attention to practical seed testing. The Department of Agriculture for nearly eight years has conducted a trial ground in connection with its seed laboratory where studies



FIELD GROWN LILIES FOR BULBS.

of varieties are made. Samples are also planted of the vast quantities of seed sent out for Congressional distribution. The Department has in fact done much to purge the country of dishonest seed dealers, and a large force is constantly employed securing seeds from dealers and testing them,



A CLOVER SEED STORE-HOUSE.

both with regard to their germinative quality and their trueness to name. There is great opportunity for adulteration, and many farmers are apt to consider they are saving money if they can get seeds at a reduced rate, finding out when it is too late that they have been swindled with false varieties or that perhaps 50 per cent. of their seeds fail utterly of germination.

Personal Seed Tests.

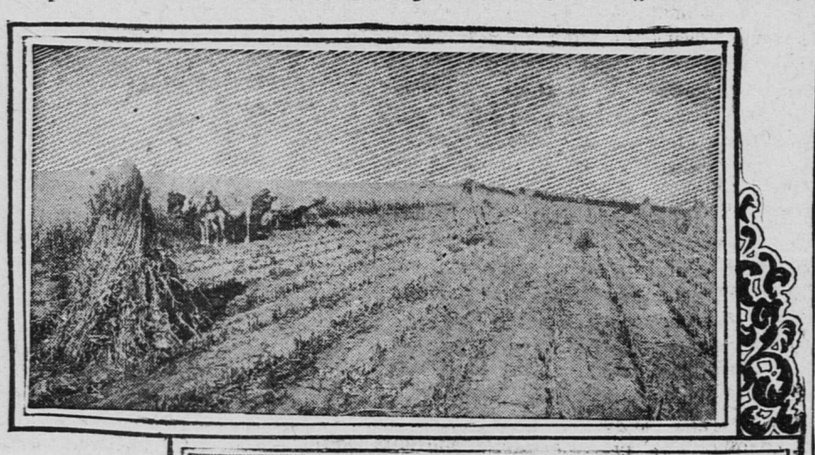
The average farmer, however, would do well to carry on a little seed testing establishment of his own each year, and this course is advocated by the Department of Agriculture. In fact, the Department will send anybody a pamphlet describing simple methods of testing seeds.

Firms with any reputation behind them can not afford to work off poor seeds, and if a lot of seed is tested and found to be defective in germinative qualities, the seedsmen will probably stand ready to supply a good article in its place. The fault, in fact, may not be the seedman's. Although the seed dealers attempt to convey the idea that they raise their own seeds on their own farms, such a practice is manifestly impossible where vast suppiles of seeds are furnished. They raise some of the seeds, but large quantities are contracted for by them with other growers and farmers, and there is always a chance of the seedsmen themselves being imposed upon.

So that it is well for the individual grower to test each batch of farm or garden seeds which he expects to plant. The test which he can make will show him nothing regarding varieties; he may be getting a common cabbage instead of some high-priced novelty, that can only be determined at the end of the year; but the government experiments along this line are effectually holding the more irresponsible seedsmen in line, and the farmer himself can check up with his seedsmen on the question of germination.

Seeds Germinate Quickly.

Most seeds will germinate in from three to ten days. The apparatus required is very simple—a pan, some cotton flannel or cotton batting, a little water and a warm place in the kitchen. A stitch in time often saves nine, and a little trouble a month before planting time may make the farmer or the gardener considerable money and conduce greatly to his happiness and good temper. Nothing is certainly more aggravating than to plow, fine the ground well, plant, and then, as the golden moments of spring slip by, wait in vain for the young plants to appear, or secure only a half stand.



Harvesting Sorghum Seed In Nebraska.



A Few Pumpkins For Seed

THE WOODMAN'S STRIDE.

With a Long Swinging Step, He Covers Much Ground and Preserves a Perfect Balance.

A woodman walks with a rolling motion, his hips swaying an inch or more to the stepping side, and his pace is correspondingly long. His hip action may be noticed to an exaggerated degree in the stride of a professional pedestrian, but the latter walks with a heel-and-toe step, whereas an Indian's or sailor's step is more nearly flatfooted. In the latter case the center of gravity is covered by the whole foot. The poise is as secure as that of a rope walker. The toes are pointed straight forward, or even a trifle inward, so that the inside of the heel, the outside of the ball of the foot, and the smaller toes all do their share of work and assist in balancing. Walking in the woods in this manner, one is not so likely to trip over projecting roots, stones and other traps as he would be if the feet formed hooks by pointing outward. The advantage is obvious in snowshoeing. If the Indian were turned to stone while in the act of stepping, the statue would probably stand balanced on one foot. His gait gives the limbs great control over his movements. He is always poised. If a stick cracks under him it is because of his weight, and not by reason of the impact. He goes silently on, and with great economy of force. His steady balance enables him to put his foot down as gently as you would lay an egg on the table.

American Cheese Production.

Twenty years ago the cheese supply of Great Britain was largely furnished by the United States, but to-day Canada has taken the lead and far outstripped us as an exporter of this commodity. In 1880 the United States sent 131,208,776 pounds of cheese to Great Britain, while in 1904 only 25,180,960 pounds were shipped to that country. Canada, on the other hand, exported over 31,000,000 pounds twenty-five years ago as against 212,862,322 pounds last year. This loss of trade, however, has not been injurious, but on the other hand, is caused through an excess of consumption at home over production, while reverse conditions prevail with our Canadian neighbor.

Canada was thus forced to seek the British markets for her plethora and to fill up the place left vacant in that market by the withdrawal of the United States therefrom.

While the United States, in 1900, manufactured nearly 282,000,000 pounds of cheese, the per capita factory production was only 3.7 pounds, whereas, on the other hand, in 1901, Canada produced 224,000,000 pounds, furnishing nearly 41.8 pounds for each inhabitant. It is therefore shown, by a report from Consul-General Holloway, of Halifax, that the Canadian export trade to which every one of our neighbors points with pride was not gained at the expense of the United States, for they must export their cheese or get "snowed under." The United States can not keep up in production with our increasing home consumption.

Mulberry Fences.

There are but few fences in Japan. The mulberry tree is planted instead, the leaves of which furnish food for silk worms. Nearly 200,000 acres are thus utilized.

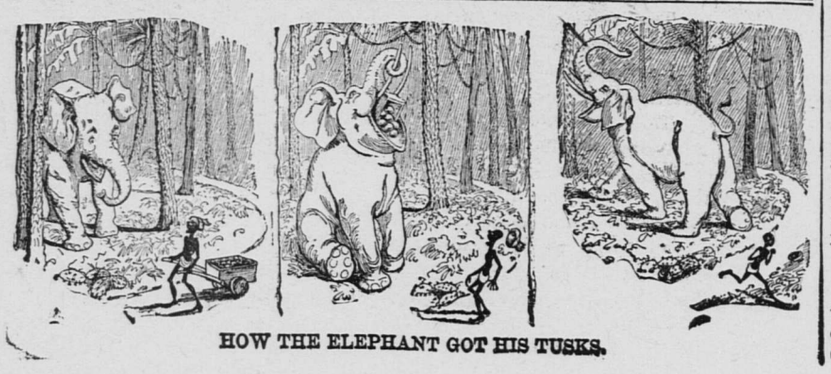


A CALIFORNIA ONION PATCH.

CARRY A BIG STICK.

Cane Preferred to Revolver by Detectives.

"President Roosevelt's epigram—'Speak softly and carry a big stick', has been quoted all over the world", said an expert fencing master, who has taught sword practice in a dozen of the world's capitals. "And it is good advice literally as well as figuratively. Do not provoke quarrels; avoid them if you can. But be prepared for a tight corner. Many night policemen and detectives carry stout canes in preference to revolvers. The stick is always ready in all weathers. The revolver must be carried in the pocket, and only an expert can flash it on the instant. When you are in a situation where your stick is needed do not figure on using it as a club. An agile man can dodge the sweep of a stick, and knife you before you recover your guard. Carry the stick with the tip somewhat in advance, grasping it firmly six inches or more below the knob or handle. If you are confronted by an adversary give him a sudden, hard thrust with the small end. The stomach is a most vulnerable point. and if you catch him fairly the chances are ten to one that he will double up like a jack-knife. Before he recovers you can withdraw the stick and hand him one on the head or the back of the neck that will put him out of business for some time to come.

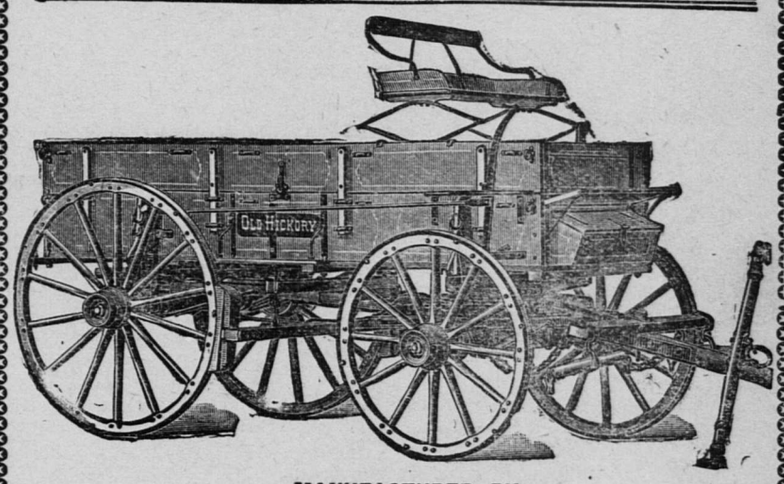


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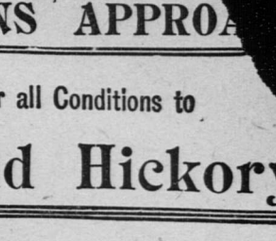


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